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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY.

THE GOVERNORS of the Native Hospital have recorded the following Resolution on the demise of Maharaja Romanath Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. at their meeting held on the 28th ultimo :

Resolved.—The Governors desire to place on record their appreciation of the great interest taken in the affairs of the Hospital by their late colleague The Honble Moharajah Roma Nath Tagore, and to offer to his family an expression of sympathy and condolence on the loss which they have sustained.

THE RESULTS of the half yearly examination of officers of the fifth and sixth classes in the Financial Department held on the 16th May 1877 have just been made known. Messrs. A. H. Anthony and C. G. Vansittart passed by the lower standard; and the under-mentioned officers passed by the higher standard in the following subjects :

Mr. C. E. Crawley in Precis and Draft, Annuities and Logarithms, Political Economy, and Political and Revenue System.
Mr. R. C. Chapman in Departmental Circulars.
Mr. W. T. Piercy in Departmental Circulars and Political Economy.

Messrs. H. S. Schurr and T. Krishna Murtli Iyengar have failed to pass by the higher standard in the eighth examination after joining the Department; and in accordance with the rules published in 1876, will cease to belong to the Department.

THERE ARE still rumours about the release of Sardar Mohamed Yakub Khan of Kabul. It is said that the Ameer has agreed to release him on condition that the Sardar's mother, Arsla Khan, Asmuttulla Khan and other Ghilzai Chiefs stand security for his future good behaviour. Councils have been held on the subject, but no final decision has been come to about the Sardar's release.

THE FOLLOWING is reported from Kabul. It is said that on the 8th June the Amir placed Muhmed Usman, the son of Nouroz Khan, in confinement. Mahomed Usman had gone to Kabul with the Mir Akhor (Ahmud Khan); and although the latter remonstrated against the Amir's act, His Highness paid no attention to his representations. The news of Muhamed Usman's imprisonment was reported to his father at Gadeh on the 12th, Nouroz Khan then collected all the Maliks of the Holimzai tribe, and communicated the particulars of his son's confinement to them. They first agreed to bury their former differences, and swore on the Koran that they would side with the Khan and the Halimzai Maliks proceeded towards Kathasar and Pleadmatie to induce the people of that direction to join them. Nouroz Khan has now about 6,000 men with him and others are being collected.

IT IS ALSO reported that recently the representatives and head-men of the Afridis of Khybar and Tirah, and of the Shinwaris and other tribes, went to Kabul, where they were most kindly treated by the Amir. He has offered them 4,000 matchlocks for distribution to those members of their tribes who do not possess them, and told them to collect all their tribesmen at Lavargi for service on the arrival of Kabul troops of Daka.

THE FOLLOWING statement shows the size of some of the churches in Europe. St. Peter's church at Rome can hold 54,000 persons; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's at Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's at London, 35,600; St. Petronio at Bologna, 24,000; Florence Cathedral, 24,300; Antwerp Cathedral, 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; St. John Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame at Paris, 21,000; Pisa Cathedral, 13,000; St. Stephen's at Vienna, 12,400; St. Dominic's at Bologna, 12,000; St. Peter's at Bologna, 11,500; Cathedral of Vienna, 11,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000; Spurgeon's Tabernacle, 7,000; Dr. Talmage's, 4,500; Dr. Hall's church, Fifth Avenue, 2,000. It is stated that very few of the churches in America can hold over 1500.

AT THE Triennial Conference of the Liberation Society recently held in London, it was shown that during the three years about 2,600, meetings had been held, and between five and six millions of publications had been distributed. The sum of £42,000 had been raised and expended; the receipts of the past having been over £15,000. This is agitation. Let the grumblers against the Public Works Cess Act keep this example in view.

IN A recent article on Church and State we wrote "we are deeply convinced that a State Church, like that of England, France, or India, is a great moral anomaly in the nineteenth century." The *Lucknow Witness* in noticing this article says, "it most certainly is an anomaly which the growing enlightenment of the age will not much longer endure." The *Witness* is a missionary paper.

THE QUEEN is said to be strongly opposed to war. Her Majesty personally has such a horror of fighting that nothing but extreme provocation would induce her to consent to the nation plunging into hostilities, and she is said to have plainly told her opinions to Lord Beaconsfield.

OUR DACCA Correspondent informs us that Babu Hurimohun Gungopadhya, plaintiff in the Dacca Defamation case, has been reinstated under orders of Government. Will the matter end here? Will no notice be taken of Mr. Stack's gratuitous attack upon the Babu?

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY.

A FRIEND thus writes to us about the position of Indian Medical officers, who have entered the service by passing the examination in England :

"I hope you will take notice of the subject of the position of the native covenanted Medical Servants and ventilate their grievance in your paper. Already there are 8 men in the Bengal list. Only two of whom have been kept in officiating charge of Civil Stations and the others have been shelved as Superintendents of Vaccination, Inspecting Medical Officer and in like appointments. Some of them have been harassed by charges without and one so much affected by his precarious service in Burdwan that he turned mad and had to be kept in a lunatic asylum. The social renouncement which they have to suffer is inadequately compensated by the remuneration they obtain in the service. Nearly all of them are in officiating pay which means Rs. 386 only for 5 years and in some cases less. They are not allowed to contribute to the Military Fund for the benefit of their family, yet they are liable to be sent to active duty at any time and face the risk. There were 3 native Inspecting MedicalOfficers in Burdwan when the malarious fever was raging in that district, their noneligibility to the Fund is a great injustice. The clause that admits their eligibility when they are Christians is in direct opposition to the proclamation of Her Magesty's non-interference with the religion of the country. They are debarred from competing for prizes attached to passing examinations in oriental languages and the Moonshy allowance for the Lower Standard is always withheld. The differences observed between the blacks and whites make us feel our position sorely. But our mouth is shut."

Yes, this is the feeling now everywhere. The public officers cannot ventilate their grievances and consequently suffer in silence. It is unfortunate that the Native officers of Government have to complain of invidious distinction between the white and black in almost every department of the public service.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes the following for the benefit of the Indian student who goes to England for medical education or for competition for the medical service :

"I wish to draw the attention of the medical students through your column to the important resolution which the British Medical Council have passed with reference to the registration of foreign diplomas or degrees, in their sitting on the 17th of May last. It will interest those intending candidates that propose to proceed to England with a view to enter the Indian Medical Service. According to the existing regulations of the India Office, a candidate is required to produce a Medical and a Surgical diploma that will entitle him to registration as a qualified practised practitioner in the United kingdom. As our Indian diplomas and degrees were not previously recognised by the Medical Council, it was necessary to qualify for two English diplomas which cost time expense and trouble. The advantage of attending University course of lectures or the Hospital practice cannot of course be too highly over-rated, but it often happens that on account of the prescribed age, a candidate is required to make the most of the time he has at his disposal. Exemption from these preliminary examinations will now enable him to appear for the competitive test without any further preparation than what he may carry out in India. As the Indian Medical Service examination is generally announced three months before the date, one will have ample opportunity to go and appear for the chance on the receipt of the intelligence especially, if he can arrange with the National Indian Association in London, to send the message by telegraph. The Medical Council have after all though tardily, done justice to the Indian University in recognising its degrees for registration, for it was absurd to compel one to take a qualification from the Apothecary's Hall after he had graduated perhaps as Bachelor in Medicine in a University, recognised as imparting efficient education and conducted by a most competent staff. Of course those that intend to take higher qualifications will have to make the necessary stay in England, but the boon will be much appreciated by those who, as I have said before, find themselves pressed for time or fund.

Extracted from the *Lancet* May 19, 1877 page 729.

"That the medical qualifications granted under legal authority in any part of Her Majesty's dominions outside the United kingdom, and entitling to practice in such parts should be registrable within the United Kingdom on the same terms as qualifications which are granted in the United kingdom but in a separate and alphabetically arranged section of the Register."

The intending candidates will do well however, to address the Medical Council and the India Office on those points to make their position more secure."

A CORRESPONDENT at Haripal says that the Government proposes to abolish the Munsifi of that Chowki and to annex it to that of Serampore. We hope the rumour is not true. The abolition of the Munsifi would be productive of great inconvenience and hardship to the people of that chowki.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT sends us the following as an instance of magisterial vagary :

"Some days ago the Magistrate asked a clerk of his office "under what section of the law municipal tax is levied." The clerk being unable to answer the question, the Magistrate got annoyed and said "*you stupid, Surka bacha.*" On being thus rudely treated, and harshly reproached in open court, as also being frightened by the gestures of the Saheb the clerk fell down in a senseless state, when persons there present said to the Saheb, "Huzur, this man, being frightened has become senseless he would be well if you would permit him to be placed in open air." Thereupon the Magistrate said "*Nai, Nai, ua adme Bahana Kurbhe.*"

The above seems to be too dramatic.

WE ARE INFORMED by a correspondent that notwithstanding the vigorous efforts made by the Police and the Magistrate the authors of the murder of Babu Nobin Chunder Nag of Midnapore have not yet been discovered. The tragedy has sent a thrill of horror into the hearts of all persons in the district, who have to deal with Mahomedan ryots.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR understands that the Maharajah of Jeypore has determined upon eradicating from his State the odious custom by which Hindu widows are prohibited from re-marrying. To carry out this laudable resolution, His Highness has appointed a Council consisting of four pundits and one European who are well versed in Sanscrit. It will be the duty of these gentlemen to explain to the people that the re-marriage of widows is nowhere prohibited by the shasters, and that such marriages will be recognized by the State as lawful and commendable.

A CORRESPONDENT puts us the following question about assessment under the Chowkidari Act :

"In the Chowkydaree Union Act it is laid down that the assessment is to be regulated according to the amount of property to be protected, and the circumstances of each individual. Now there has been a serious difference of opinion on this point. One party maintaining that persons who derive an income from pleadership or any other profession, however large that income may be, is not liable to the tax to the extent that a shop-keeper is who has a large sum of money invested in goods for sale, though he may not make from such sale half the amount that the pleader does. The other party holds that it is virtually a tax on income from whatever source that income may be derivable and that the word "circumstances" means simply his monthly gain. They agree that if poverty, notwithstanding the possession of property, exempts a man from taxation, the converse *vis* possession of money notwithstanding want of personal property in the shape of furniture &c. must subject him to it."

The Chowkidaree tax is a sort of rough income tax, the maximum being intended to prevent hardship.

THE FOLLOWING RULE has been added to the Pension Code :

"Except as provided in Rules 1, 2 and 3, an officer who, having been discharged with a pension or gratuity, is subsequently re-employed, may not count his new service for a separate pension or gratuity. Pension or gratuity is in any case admissible only for the new service combined with the old, the whole being counted as one service. Provided, however, that if a gratuity received for the earlier service has not been refunded, gratuity or pension (as the case may be) may be allowed for the subsequent service on condition that the amount of such gratuity, or the present value of such pension calculated according to Table A in Appendix E, plus the amount of the previous gratuity, shall not exceed the amount of gratuity, or the present value of the pension calculated according to Table A in Appendix E, that would have been admissible had the gratuity received for the earlier service been refunded. If the amount of such gratuity, or the present value of such pension, plus the amount of the previous gratuity, exceeds the amount of gratuity, or the present value of the pension that would have been admissible if the gratuity receive for the earlier service had been refunded, the excess must be disallowed."

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JULY.

THE TIMES OF INDIA has the following :

"A Deputation has waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote, urging him to appoint a special day for the discussion of the Indian duties. Sir Stafford Northcote replied that the Government were most anxious to repeal these duties at the earliest opportunity, but that it was now impossible to find a day in

the press of work before the House of Commons. The Government have declined to publish any more despatches regarding the Suez Canal just at present. There are persistent rumours abroad as to English negotiations with the Sultan and the Khedive for the purchase of territorial interests in the Suez Canal and its approaches."

THE FOLLOWING is the verdict of the Madras Sanitary Commissioner on the management of the Famine in Madras under orders of the Government of India :

"I suppose no one yet been able to frame anything like an estimate of the effects of the famine on the population. but, making due allowance for defective registration of mortality and for the inevitable mortality that must outlast the dearth of food, I have grounds for supposing that the population of the affected district will be reduced in eighteen month's time by one-fifth or one-sixth of the number living before the scarcity commenced. This, of course, is an estimate only based on the current birth and death-rates, and the present generally enfeeble condition of the working classes in the affected districts."

A column of immortality ought to be raised to the honor of the author of the new famine policy.

THE CASE of Mr. Reynold, an Assistant Engineer on the Scindia State Railway, who accidentally shot a coolie dead at Dewsa, has been finally disposed of, the Political Agent having awarded a compensation of Rs. 200 to the widow of the deceased. Somehow or other these accidents are becoming rather frequent of late.

NEWS COMES from Vienna that the Scherif of Mecca has placed the treasures of the holy shrines, and the accumulated money gifts from pilgrims at the Sultan's disposal, to the aggregate amount of two hundred millions of piastres. The unanimity of Mahomedan feeling in the present crisis of Turkey is a remarkable sign of the times.

IT IS stated that the Municipal and Local Fund Boards in certain districts of Madras have been found fault with by the local Government for not bearing the burden of the famine within their own localities. This is a new view on the subject of famine finance.

A EUROPEAN Medical officer in Madras has addressed a letter to the *Madrasee* on the subject of the preservation of the Indian medical science, from which we make the following extract.

"There is little doubt that the Vaidyas have not progressed of late years; much of their degradation is attributable to the competition of orthodox practitioners from England or from the Government medical colleges; yet lowered as they have become, they are still useful and their suppression would be a great loss to the whole community. Putting aside the fact that they are often very successful in medicine and that, even in surgery, the skill of an itinerant lithotomist would put to shame many a medical officer, I would ask by what standard can we ascertain the correctness of the claim of orthodox medical treatment over that indigenous to India? The knowledge of anatomy and physiology possessed by the licenciates of our medical college is of a very superficial character, and although they may possibly be better surgeons than the rude village bonesetter, I doubt whether their results in medicine are better than those of the average Vaidyan. It must not be forgotten that neither surgery nor medicine is a science; the former is an art, a handicraft admitting of superior manual skill or ingenuity, in which very badly educated medical men have often excelled the most educated; while medicine is of all arts the most empirical."

The writer thus concludes.

"Before long legislative action may give the Western medical art exclusive privilege in India and extinguish indigenous medical art just as Indian manufactures have been annihilated by those of Manchester. I believe that this would be a deplorable loss of India and I would gladly see an effort made to develop the medical art of the Vaidyans by the establishment of private medical schools attached to dispensaries. There is not the slightest reason why dispensaries independent of Government should not be established in Madras and other large towns and if some of the higher class of Vaidyan could be induced to study Western medicine, and to apply the best part of its system to the development of Indian medical art, I believe that the results would be far more advantageous than those of any Government scheme of medical aid to the people. Hindoos and Mussulmans would have physicians whose ideas were in harmony with their own (though possibly on a much higher scale) and whose studies would not have alienated them morally from the patients they treat—instead of the medical policemen the Government medical education tends to produce.

Cannot classes for instruction in the Indian system of medicine be established in connection with our Medical Colleges?

THURSDAY, 5TH JULY.

A DERD of daring has been performed by one Mauladad, of the Kuka Khel tribe of Affghans, who is now in the service of the British Government, and holds the rank of Subahdar in the 20th Regiment N. I. Having heard that the Amir of Kabul has been in the habit lately of cutting off the noses and ears of those people who ventured to write news of Affghan affairs to India, he determined to go and see for himself how matters stood and to learn news. The Amir was at first enraged at his boldness, and treated one of his companions with great severity; and Mauladad's own nose is said to have been for some time in danger. Ultimately however the plucky news-seeker was sent back over the border in safety.

WE ARE informed that on the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a special gratuity of Rs. 1,000 to the widow of late Mr. J. W. Pearson, Assistant Collector of Customs at Chittagong, who contracted the illness which resulted in his death in endeavouring to rescue salt from the *golas* during the great cyclone wave of September last. Will no provision be made for the families of the unfortunate native officers, who lost their lives during the late storm-wave in Eastern Bengal in the discharge of public duty?

WE LEARN that a fixed dioptric light, 76 feet above high water, and visible at a distance of 14 miles is now exhibited in the light house lately constructed on the mainland at Berberah in the Gulf of Aden. Since the 1st of June when the light was erected certain dues have been levied on vessels entering the Port of Berberah.

WE ARE informed that the Government of India in dealing with the circumstances under which the British ship "Parkfield" grounded on the Alguada Reef in August 1876 and was subsequently allowed by the Bassein authorities to sail for Calcutta before a formal investigation had been held, are inclined to take rather a serious view of the conduct of the authorities in question. It appears that the Court of Enquiry which assembled at Bassien in September last, to try the Master of the "Parkfield," found him guilty of gross negligence when navigating the ship; and not thinking it necessary to proceed further, forwarded the proceedings of the Court of Calcutta under the impression that the Master of the "Parkfield" would be fully tried there; and also because the surveyors were of opinion that the ship, being a fine built vessel, might, in her then damaged condition have sustained further damage by being detained in the Bassien river for any lengthened period. This explanation has, we learn, not been considered satisfactory by the Government, but is rather regarded as a failure on the part of the Bassien Court of Enquiry to appreciate the full measure of their responsibility on the occasion.

FROM THE 1ST JANUARY to the 12th May the total amount realized on account of customs dues, and escort fees from caravans passing through the Bolan Pass was as follows :—

Value of caravans ...	...	Rs. 549,361-8-0
Customs dues realized	...	,, 13 641-3-6
Escort fees ...	...	,, 4,634-0-0

IT IS rumoured that three Mule Batteries, in addition to those already sent, have been forwarded by the Amir of Kabul to the Khans of Bajaur and Dir, through the Sayid of Kunar.

IT HAS been ascertained from trustworthy sources that the inhabitants of Naranji, in the British pargana of Yusafzai, have shown symptoms of refusal to pay the land revenue levied in accordance with the Settlement records of the District and in some instances have treated the Collectors with contempt. The inhabitants of the village had also been obstructive at the time of Settlement, and were punished.

SOME INTERESTING and useful experiments have recently been made in Jamaica in connection with the cultivation of the Mesquit Bean and its employment as food for cattle. We understand that a considerable quantity of the pods of this plant was sent out to India for experimental purposes, in the early part of the present year, a supply of the same seeds being forwarded at the same time, to the Botanic Garden at Jamaica. The Superintendent of the Jamaica Garden now reports the result of the experiments made by him, from which it appears that 5 per cent. of the seeds germinated eight pounds weight of the pods yielding altogether about 100 plants. Having heard that the pods were favourably spoken of in England as fodder for Horses and Cattle, and as only a small portion of the seeds were in a state fit for germination, the Superintendent, by way of experiment, gave about a pound of the pods to a fine healthy horse. In the morning of third day, after the pods were given to the horse, the animal was found dead in the stable, and lying in such a position that left no reasonable doubt that it had died from belly-ache. There were strong grounds, therefore, for concluding that the horse died from the effects of the pods. A similar species of the Masquit Bean is said to be very common in Jamaica, the pods of which although a valuable fodder when eaten by horses, but especially after the rains, are generally the cause of severe belly-aches and very frequently death, a result attributed to the germination of the seeds in the stomach of the animal. No report has, we believe, been received on the result of introducing the Mesquit Bean into India, but these facts are useful as showing the necessity for caution in using the pods as fodder for horses should the cultivation of the plant have proved successful in this country.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL assembled at Simla on the 28th of June, there being a full attendance of Members present. The Chutia Nagpore Encumbered Estates Amendment Act was taken into consideration and subsequently passed, on the motion of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot. The British Burmah Embankments Bill was also passed after some brief explanation. Mr. Hope moved that the Select Committee's report on the Bill to relieve from Encumberances the Estates of Thakurs, in Brooch and Kaira be considered. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Courts in the Panjab. The motion was put and agreed to. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes then presented the Select Committee's final report on the Bill for the limitation of suits, when the Council was adjourned for a fortnight. We hope this Bill will not be passed in haste. We do not see why it should be passed at Simla.

FRIDAY, 6TH JULY.

WE GIVE a prominent insertion to the following letter anent the Lokenathpore case :

Calcutta, the 6th July.

SIR,—The remarks contained in your issue of the 2nd July regarding the recent occurence near Lokenathpore Factory have caused considerable surprise to those acquainted with the facts. "Scandalous" is a strong word to apply to official misconduct, however gross and well proved. What shall be said then to the application of such an epithet, when, in point of fact, the local officers have strained every nerve to solve the mystery, and when, in spite of the greatest difficulties, the truth has at last come to light, and every circumstance attending the decease of Ramgati Biswas is accurately known. In the interests of common justice I would ask you to refrain from further comment of the kind you have indulged in, till you are put in possession of the facts by the publication of the proceedings of the local officers: and in the meantime, I is no breach of official etiquette to assure you that the information on which you based your strictures is the reverse of the fact in every material particular. I enclose my card.

Your Obedient Servant
"VERITAS"

We gave the facts as we received them, but they are open to correction. We made no comments upon the facts and did not say one word to imply that we accepted them as absolutely correct. The case has caused great sensation in the sub-division, and in the absence of an official report of the proceedings, we felt it our duty to give the version which reached us in the hope of attracting public attention to it. We shall be glad to receive an official report of the enquiry, and beg to tell our correspondent that it is not our habit to make comments on cases which are *sub judice*. Our correspondent misunderstands us as to the application of the epithet "scandalous." We were informed that no clue had been found of the murderer, and this we remarked was "scandalous." Nothing was further from our thought than to reflect upon the conduct of the Magistrates by this expression. We have too high respect for both Messrs. Stevens and Skrine to impute to them any "misconduct." Indeed, both of them are regarded as people's friends, particularly Mr. Skrine, whose warm and generous sympathy with the people is well known. Perhaps our correspondent will agree with us that if the author of such a foul murder, as is reported, went undetected, the matter would be "scandalous," supposing that it was a case of murder, though the Magistrates might have done all that they could do to trace him out, and it was in this sense we used the expression. We are however glad to learn from our correspondent that the mystery has at last been solved, and we anxiously await the publication of the official report.

WE UNDERSTAND that on the recommendation of Colonel Hyde, the Secretary of State has authorized the provision of two of Messrs. Westwood, Baillie and Co's 30 ton Hydraulic lifting Jacks for the erection of the ironwork of the Sutledge Bridge.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT has confirmed the appointment of Mr. G. Diefenbach as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

THE RUSSIAN *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of the 14th May reports that a corps of Volunteers are in course of formation in India in connection with a mobilization of the troops!

THE ANNUAL REPORT on the State of Crime in the Town and Island of Bombay for 1876 shows a considerable diminution of crime by Europeans, Indo-Britons and Native Christians. The proportion of convictions obtained in cases brought before the Magistrates by the executive police was 93 per cent—a fact very creditable to the Police.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab of Maler Kotla, in the Punjab, has subscribed Rs. 21,000 towards the fund in aid of the Turkish sick and wounded—a splendid effort for so small a State, its annual revenue it is said being something under a lakh probably. The Nawabs Abdul Gunny and Ashanoolla of Dacca have subscribed Rs. 20,000 in aid of the Fund. This is the handsomest subscription given by a single Mahomedan family in India for the relief of the wounded soldiers in Turkey.

SATURDAY, 7TH JULY.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the differences between the Sarnogis and Vaishnavs in Delhi have been

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amicably settled through the intervention of a Punchayet and the Deputy Commissioner. The following Resolution has been agreed to :

"(1.) That marriages between the Vaishnus and Saraogis should be authorized and recognized. (2.) That the Saraogis should not, in future, object to partake of food prepared by the Vaishnus, for people of their own sect. (3.) That on marriages, or other festive occasions among Vaishnus, the Saraogis should be feasted before sunset, according to their prevailing custom ; and on similar occasions among the Saraogis, the Vaishnus should, following their peculiar rule, be feasted after sundown."

The once rival sects seem to have met each half way, and thus a feud of fourteen years, during which there has been neither feasting nor visiting, nor intermarrying among them, appears to have been set at rest. The punchayet is of opinion that the arrangements now made will be accepted as final by all Vaishnus and Saraogis throughout the Punjab and North-West, and we are assured that both sides seem greatly gratified at the restoration of friendly intercourse. We are glad to learn that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has permitted the Saraogi procession at Delhi.

AT THE 78th anniversary meeting of the Church Missonary Society, held at Exeter Hall last month, Lord Northbrook is reported to have said : "It is true, I fear, that the Christian religion has not as yet produced any sensible effect upon the great Mahomedan population in India ; nor can I say that it has produced any very considerable effect upon the mass of the Hindoos in India." Lord Northbrook spoke the bare truth. What do the Missionaries say to this ? We are afraid the good people of England are subscribing in aid of Missionary societies under a sad misconception of the facts of the case.

WE ARE glad to see it stated that the Medical Committee have passed Mr. Gustadji Ardasir Wadia, who was lately disqualified as an Indian Civil Servant on the ground of physical incapacity.

IT IS stated that Mr. Douglass, an elderly Negro gentleman, has been appointed Marshal of the National Capital of America. To realize the significance of the appointment, one should remember "that the ruling class there is made up from the people of Marsland and Virginia, and that Washington was, before the war, the hot-bed of slavery and the slave-trade, and that it was a part of the Marshal's duty there, in old times, to seize and sell colored people as chattels." But in India Natives are refused the small privilege of serving in the volunteer corps !

A CHINAMAN has been enrolled as a British Barrister. The Chief Justice of Hongkong congratulated him on his admission.

IT IS said that Lord Lytton will probably visit Madras in November next.

THERE WERE 189 deaths during the week ending 30th June last. Of these 55 were from fever, 18 from diarrhœa and dysentery, 12 from cholera, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. The total deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 17 ; the highest rate of mortality prevailed in the Collootolah section of the town, ward No. 8, which was 24, but this is also the most thickly peopled ward, its population being 48,502. In the Sukea's Street section, with a population of upwards of 20,000, there were only 4 deaths.

THE SHOR question has again turned up in the North West. A Joint-Magistrate did not allow a pleader to enter his Court with his shoes on. The High Court has called upon him for explanation. We hope the order of the High Court will be published.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the reciept of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:— 1. An Essay on the necessity of Religious Ceremonies in adoption in the Dattaka Form. By Gooru Dass Banerjee, M.A., D.L. 2. A Scheme for the rendering of European Scientific terms into the Vernaculars of India. By Rajendralala Mitra, L. L. D. 3. Vabhat a Medical Journal, containing reprint of the Ayorveda with a Bengali translation. compiled by Bhola Nath Gupta, Kaviraj, and translated by Hurri Kisto Sen. 4. Amun Kurma ar Kurbo na or Shall never do such a thing again, a farce in Bengali. 5. Bungo Mohila a Bengali monthly Journal for Boisakh and Joista, Nos. 1 and 2 Vol. III.

IT WAS hitherto the parctice, when filling up vacancies in the regular line of the Civil Service, to pass over for promotion all those who might happen to be on furlough. This system, which was scarcely in accordance with the spirit of the new furlough rules, was felt to be unjust in individual cases, and to increase those inequalities in the rate of promotion, which from unavoidable causes are already sufficiently marked. Mr. Eden has ordered that in future no Civilian will be passed over for substantive promotion, merely because he happens to be on furlough, when a vacancy occurs.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Indian Charivari*. Mr. Gubboy is the subject of the Album portrait. We cannot commend the likeness. The jokes in this number are rather heavy.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London 30 June.—No late intelligence has been received from Sistova. The Russian loss in crossing the Danube there was 1,000 men the Turks showing but weak opposition.

The bombardment of Rustchuk continues, and the principal buildings have been destroyed. The town of Nikopoli has been destroyed. The apparent coldness with which Colonel Wellesley was received at the Russian head-quarters has been satisfactorily explained. The Cretans refuse to send delegates to Constantinople to explain their demands, and now ask the Sultan to send a mixed commission to Crete to examine their grievances.

1st.—The operations at Soukhoum Kaleh are at a stand-still. Dervish Pacha announces that on the 29th after the combats near Batoum, the Russians withdrew to the heights which the Turks have since captured. Fighting continues. The Russians admit having lost 880 men at Zewin on the 25th, and that they retired to their former positions. The head-quarters of the Russian army have been transferred to Sistova.

2nd.—According to an official Turkish despatch, the Russians were completely defeated on the 27th near Soukoum Kaleh, and lost 2 000 men killed and 4,000 wounded. The Turks lost 90 killed and 230 wounded. The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs complains of Russian atrocity at Ardahan, and the complete and wanton demolition of Rustchuk.

2nd.—The despatch from Abdul Kerim Pacha states that the Russian Army has crossed the Danube and that he expects a great battle at Biela. According to a Russian official despatch a storm has destroyed the bridge at Simitza. The British Iron-clad Squadron has left Greece under sealed orders.

Paris 2 July—In an order of the day, issued by Marshal MacMahon, after a review of the troops held here yesterday, he states that he relies on the army to defend the dearest interests of their country, and to aid him in the fulfilment of his mission to maintain respect for law and government.

London, 3 July.—Unofficial Turkish accounts state that the Russian advanced guard, which was advancing on Biela, has been driven back, with heavy loss. The Turkish troops have evacuated Montenegro. The Russian Government is purchasing horses. The German Government is about to prohibit exports of horses from Germany.

3rd.—The British Iron-clad Squadron has gone to Besika Bay. It is expected that the Mediterranean Squadron will be strongly reinforced. According to a Russian official despatch, the bridge at Simnitza has been completed, and troops are crossing continuously. The Turks are retreating from Rustchuck. The Russian cavalry has reached Tirnova. Redif Pacha, the Turkish War Minister, has gone to Schumla.

4th.—A Russian official despatch states that the Russian troops attacked and routed the Turks on the 26th June, at Ardanutsch. The Turks were defeated, and compelled to fall back on Batz. The Russians are returning to Ardahan. The Servian Parliament was opened yesterday. The speech from the throne counsels moderation in order not to jeopardize the future of Servia.

Paris. 3rd July.—The French Ministry have decided that the Councils-General shall not meet, the Chamber having refused to pass the budget. A circular from the Member of the Interior states that the Government will support the official candidates.

London. July 6.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, in replying to a question, said that the ironclad squadron had been sent to Besika Bay, because it was convenient on account of the central position, and of permitting the Commander to refer easily to the British Ambassador at Constantinople and the British Government. The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Indian Loan Bill. Lord George Hamilton declared the policy that the Government wished to pursue in regard of Public Works only experimental The question was referred to next year, to be reported on by a Select Committee of the Commons.

London, July 7, Evening.—Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question concerning the ironclad squadron at Besika Bay, recalled the frank statement, previously made of the policy of Government which upholds neutrality. The Turkish official despatches state that after twelve hours' continuous fighting at Biela on the 5th the Russians were defeated with very heavy loss and compelled to fall back to Sistova.

NOTICE.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on *Thursday* the 12*th July* next, at 7½ P. M.

Subject : The Physiological and Psychological functions of the Eye.

Rules of Admission to Lectures of the Association.

Admission invariably by Ticket.

Donors admitted free to all Lectures. Subscribers prepaying for the year or the month admitted free to all the lectures of the year or the month respectively.

Admission Fee for non-subscribers—*Annas* 8 for a single Lecture : Or Rs. 3 in advance for 12 consecutive Lectures.

Tickets to be had of the clerk at the office of the Association between 10½ A. M., and 4½ P. M., (Sundays excepted), and on the day of Lecture up to the time of Lecture.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR. M D.
Honorary Secretary.

7th July 1877.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1877.

UNION IS STRENGTH.

UNION is strength. The truth of this saying we are glad to observe is at last forcing itself upon the minds of our countrymen. The agitation now going on in North India on the Civil Service question, and the unanimity of opinion, which it has evoked, point to two important morals, 1stly that the Bengali is not after all such an object of jealousy among our countrymen in the North West as is asserted by journalists of the *Pioneer's* stamp, and 2ndly, that a community of sentiment and feeling is springing up on public questions amongst Indians in different parts of the country. It is the Bengali, who has set on foot the present agitation on the Civil Service question, and as he is taunted with not possessing any political or social status among his countrymen in provinces beyond his own, he has wisely resolved to guage their feeling on the subject. In 1870 the British Indian Association set an important example by organizing local or representative meetings in the Mofussil on the Great Education Question of the day. It would be remembered that the Mayo-*cum*-Strachey Government had then embarked in a crusade against high English education, and the British Indian Association had offered a strennuous opposition to it. But the Association was accused of representing only Calcutta opinion, and in order to vindicate its representative character, it invited the people in the Mofusil to express their opinion on the subject, and they to a man responded to its appeal. The demonstrations then made had the desired effect. The Government of India desisted from the retrogressive course it had contemplated. Following this example the Indian Association has deputed one of its ablest members to test the opinions and feelings of the people of Northern India on the momentous question of admission of natives into the Civil Service. The judgment, tact and energy with which this gentleman is discharging his self-imposed task are above all praise. He has visited some of the chief towns in the Punjab, North Western Provinces, and Oudh, such as Lahore, Delhi, Allygurh, Agra, Lucknow, and Allahabad, and everywhere he has been received most cordially. The educated and upper classes of natives in those centres of Indian thought and influence have co-operated with him we may say enthusiastically in furtherance of the common cause. They have echoed the voice raised in Calcutta without any hesitation, reservation or dissent. It is observable that those who have backed these local movements do not represent only the Young India class, who as a matter of course have taken an active part; the elder portion of the community, who have not been imbued with English notions, and cannot therefore be accused of having become Anglicised, have joined these demonstrations most heartily. The Raesses of Lahore, Delhi, Agra, and Lucknow, both Hindu and Mahomedan, vied with each other in expressing their sympathy with the Calcutta memorial. Their sympathy was to a certain extent disinterested. Most of them are so situated that they do not care for office for their children ; they are landholders, merchants, or money-lenders, and it does not affect them individually whether the Civil Service be thrown open to the natives or not; on the other hand their children are as a rule not educated in English and these have consequently little chance for admission into the service. And yet they have cordially supported the movement. What does this shew ? Does this shew that the elders of the nation are jealous of their younger countrymen, that the *elite* of the community are jealous of the advancement of the educated middle class, that they are jealous of the elevation of their countrymen to those high offices, which are now monopolized by European Civilians ? The *Pioneer* and journals of that ilk had hitherto sedulously maintained that the agitation set on foot in Bengal on the subject found no response in Northern India, but the successful meetings held at the chief towns of the Punjab, North Western Provinces, and Oudh give the lie direct to that assertion. The thoughtful Indians in all parts of the country are of one mind on the subject. It is gratifying to observe that the brave Sirdars of the Punjab, the learned Moulvis of Allyghur, and the powerful Barons of Oudh, were unanimous in supporting the prayer. They all acknowledged that in moving the Crown and Parliament respectfully and dutifully to give the people of India a fair and legitimate share in the administration of their own country by opening to them the higher offices of the State they would be performing their duties as loyal subjects, and that looking to the spirit in which the English ruled India the prayer they ventured to prefer was in perfect unison with it. If there was one opinion more strong among

them than another, it was this, that to compel the natives of India to sacrifice their caste and religion for the sake of employment in the service of their own country was unreasonable and unjust. The Calcutta memorial has given a correct expression to Indian feeling when it urges that the examination should be held in India for Indians.

Demonstrations similar to those, which have been held in North India, ought to be held in Bombay and Madras. Of course this is not the fittest time for such demonstrations there. The two Presidencies are now in the jaws of a dire calamity, and the people there cannot therefore think of agitation for advancement in the public service, but we hope they will be in a position to move as soon as the present pressure has passed away. The organs of public opinion in both the Presidencies have given their adhesion to the Calcutta movement, and in so far we find that all India is at one upon the subject. A united representation from all India cannot but have due weight with the British Parliament and public. They will see that it is not a hole and corner movement, that it is not the product of the ambition, however legitimate, of a small section of the community, that it is not an emanation of the minds of a few Anglicised natives. We repeat union is strength, and as all India has united in this memorial, it is sure to command the moral strength or force which such union generally carries. We only wish that the spirit of co-operation or united action which has been roused by this movement will not die away with the immediate subject of it. We observe that in some of the towns referred to above branches of the Indian Association have been established; we only hope that these branches will work with energy and perseverance. English education and the railway and telegraph have been the most powerful agents in bringing about this union. The English language is the *lingua franca* of India; through its medium the Indians can communicate their thoughts and feelings to each other in all parts of the country; then the knowledge and ideas which may be acquired through it are common property; such knowledge and ideas are not the exclusive heritage of any particular individual or class; and as Western ideas advance in the East, the people in Eastern countries imbibe a common spirit, a common feeling, and a common desire for the common welfare; this community of sentiment and feeling gives them a common basis of action, and if a few leading minds will take advantage of this bond of union, great good may be done to the country. The Railway and Telegraph are most valuable aids to the dissemination of this feeling of union. The Indians may now visit each other and communicate with each other with the greatest possible economy of time. What is wanted is the heart to feel and the head to work. Unfortunately our countrymen are too apathetic; they lack energy in carrying out what they feel and what they want, but occasional visits by some missionaries of political knowledge and action will go a great way in rousing their slumbering spirit. An organization for work of this kind would be of the greatest value in the present state of the country.

The Bengali has an important part to play in this good work. He may be misrepresented and reviled, but he owes a duty to his country, and he must perform it, happen what may. The late demonstrations in Northern India shew that our countrymen there are not jealous of him; on the contrary they are too glad to welcome him, to take his advice, to avail themselves of his knowledge, and to co-operate with him. If the Bengali is in a better position to perform the patriotic task than the people of the sister provinces, he is indebted to the British Government for this qualification. It was the British Government, which early introduced the blessings of English education in Bengal, and with the aid of Western knowledge the Bengali is better able to appreciate the motives and policy of English rule, the characteristics of English civilization and institutions, the rights of English subjects, and the humanizing influence of English citizenship. Having acquired these advantages, the Bengali would be untrue to himself, to the Government, which has educated and fostered him, and to his country, if he should in cold selfishness seek to aggrandize himself, and leave his less fortunate countrymen unnoticed and uncared-for. When we exhort the Bengali to assist his countrymen in the other provinces, we do not arrogate for him the position of leader or teacher but that of a humble but earnest worker. India is one country under the sway of a common sovereign, and the people ought to be one in thought and feeling. The principles of administration under British rule apply equally to all parts of the empire, and it is the interest of all classes of the people to see that those principles are applied with an even hand to all the provinces alike. The people of the different provinces have each their distinguishing qualities; they have much to learn from each other, and if they cultivate mutual good feeling and sympathy, they are sure to advance the interests of the nation effectually. We can say for our countrymen in Bengal that they do not wish to monopolize the loaves and fishes of the State; they wish that every section of the community should be allowed fair play; they however justly complain when the local authorities seek to create a jealousy of the different sections of the native community by insinuating conflicting claims and interests. To the Bengali we need only say that he should be extremely cautious in the pursuit of his patriotic task. He should conform to the habits and customs of his orthodox countrymen as much as possible. This is the secret of the sympathy, on which his success depends. If every Englishman, as Lord Derby says, is a representative man in India, every Bengali, we submit, is a representative man wherever he may be in this vast continent. By the conduct of stray members of the Bengali community in the other provinces, the whole community will be judged, and we hope that every Bengali outside Bengal should fully realize the responsibility of his position.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS *vrs.* THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN introducing the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill Sir Alexander Arbuthnot made some important observations on the relations between the local Governments and the Government of India. He said, "it is often said that the Government of India are too much addicted to overruling the views and opinions of the Local Governments, and interfering with matters which had better be left to the discretion and superior knowledge of the local authorities. Some years ago, and especially during the twenty or twenty-five years which elapsed after the passing of the East India Company's Charter of 1833, there may have been, and undoubtedly there was, more or less foundation for those allegations; but, for many years past, there has been a very great change in this respect; and speaking as one who has had an opportunity of studying this question from the two opposite points of view,—from the point of view of an official of one of the minor Presidencies, including during my service in that Presidency a close connection with its Government for a considerable number of years; and looking at it also from the point of view afforded to me more recently as a Member of this Government,—I think I am in a position to affirm that, with the rarest exceptions, the interference of the Government of India, whether it be in regard to questions of legislation or in regard to questions of executive administration, is confined to matters which are either essentially matters of principle, or are of such importance that it is the duty of the authority responsible for the safety of the Empire to deal with them." It cannot be denied that the relations of the Government of India with the local Governments have of late years undergone material alterations. Time was when the local Governments and the Government of India were in a state of chronic warfare. This was notably the case in Bengal. The Government of Bengal was near to the Government of India, and as the leading members of the Government of India in those days used to be drawn chiefly from that province, their local knowledge enabled them to interfere more effectually with the affairs of Bengal than with those of the other provinces. Then every question of any importance had to be laid before the Government of India for sanction, and as there was not unfrequently party feeling between the two Governments, the provincial Government as a matter of course fared worse. Thus it was believed Sir Frederic Halliday was often baulked by Sir John Peter Grant, Sir John by Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Cecil Beadon by Sir William Grey, and Sir William Grey by Sir John Strachey. The differences between the two Governments sometimes became serious, and it was generally believed that Sir John Peter Grant and Sir William Grey retired two years before their time chiefly with a view to escape the unpleasant situation in which they found themselves. But things changed their aspect since the introduction of the decentralization system under Lord Mayo's Government, and the freedom of the local Government has been more and more recognized with the increase of years. The direct influence of the Secretary of State, due to facilities of communications, has also checked the habit of interference on the part of the Government of India with the Local Governments. The change has been certainly for the better. At the same time we are of opinion that so long as the Government of India exists as the Central Government, it ought to exercise a certain amount of control over the local Government not only in matters of principle but also in important details. The local Governments may be biased by local feelings and prejudices, from which the Government of India may be said to be comparatively free, and the interposition of the latter in cases of more than ordinary importance is beneficial. We have seen the benefit of this interposition in the time of Sir George Campbell in Bengal. If his revolutionary mind had not been held in wholesome check by Lord Northbrook, we do not know to what length he would have gone in boulversing the system of administration in Bengal. He did mischief enough so long as Lord Mayo's Government was in power, for his radical ideas found sympathy with the equally radically disposed administration of that day, but a sober spirit prevailed with the accession of Lord Northbrook.

There should however be properly defined limits within which the Government of India should confine itself in interfering with the Local Governments. These limits can be laid down only by the good sense of the superior Government. When the local Government is in accord with the local public, surely the Government of India ought not to override it. The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill was one of those cases in which the Government of India departed from this wholesome principle. The history of that measure was somewhat unfortunate. It was first suggested by the Government of Bombay, but that Government subsequently deprecated its enactment. As Sir Alexander Arbuthnot said, "the measure encountered a great deal of opposition in Bombay; and eventually the Government of Bombay, at whose instance it had been introduced, deprecated its being passed, and, in recommending that it should not be passed, they received the support of many authorities, some of those authorities being very high authorities in the Presidency. The Government of India gave the most careful and anxious consideration to all the arguments which were advanced, and to all the objections which were adduced against the passing of the Bill. They attached great weight to the observations which were made by the Local Government, by the Judges of the High Court, and in many of the memorials which were addressed to them; but after the fullest, gravest, and most anxious consideration, they came to the conclusion that, under all the circumstances and looking to the importance of the revenue interests involved, they would not be justified in abandoning a measure which would assimilate the law in that portion of the Bombay Presidency, to which it referred to the law as it stood in other parts of that Presidency, and as it stood, practically in every other part of India." But the "fullest, gravest, and most anxious consideration" meant only a persistence by the Government of India in its own opinion. Where there was such a consensus of opinion against it, the Government of India in common decency, ought to have subordinated its own judgment to that of the

local public and local Government, but its refusal to do so only caused irritation and annoyance. The Government of India occupies the position of a court of appeal and supervision rather than one of original jurisdiction. It is the authority to which the local public appeal when they are dissatisfied with the decisions of the local Government, and if it be satisfied with the grounds of appeal it ought to give the desired redress. Unfortunately it does not always do so; then it is swayed by a false sentiment that interference on its part would lower the prestige of the local Government. Prestige is certainly a good thing, but justice is above all things. If there has been a failure of justice, no matter how insignificant a case may be, the Government of India, which is responsible for the welfare of the whole empire, ought to interpose its authority. Then the Government of India and the Secretary of State lay down certain principles of action, which the local Government are bound to carry out, but if the latter depart from those principles the Governor General in Council ought to enforce the due observance thereof. This, however, is generally done, for whenever there is any infraction of the principles laid down by the Government of India self-respect leads it to maintain its own position; similarly whenever there has been any departure from the principles prescribed by the Secretary of State, it considers its duty to recall the attention of the local Governments to them. What however the public complain of is the tendency in the Government of India to originate measures or policy in disregard of local opinion. Of course it is the province of the Government of India to lay down principles of administration, but in determining those principles it ought to take into consideration the differences in local circumstances. Take for instance the famine policy in Madras and Bombay. The Government of India tied the hands of the local Government in a manner, which proved nugatory of local efforts, and if the Secretary of State had not interfered much greater mischief might have been done in Madras. In the same way with regard to local taxation, if the Government of Bengal had been allowed its own way, we doubt whether it would have had recourse to the Provincial Works Cess, which has laid the Government open to a charge of breach of faith. The Government of India would truly fulfil its functions if it acted its part only as a court of appeal and supervision and not as a court of original jurisdiction.

TECHNOLOGY.

DR. RAJENDRA LALA MITRA has opportunely published his learned and valuable minute on technology, which he recorded as a member of a Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal in 1871 to report on the best mode of providing text-books for the vernacular classes of the Medical College of Calcutta. As he states in his preface it was read at a meeting of the Committee held on July 27 of that year, and ordered to be sent to the heads of the different Medical Schools of India, for their opinion. But before replies to the reference could be obtained the impulsive Government of Sir George Campbell directed that the Principal of the Campbell Medical School in Calcutta should arrange for the translation of such text-books as he required, leaving it to him to solve the question of terminology in the best way he thought proper, and the Committee was consequently set aside. As nothing has since been done to secure a uniform system of terminology for vernacular text-books, and much confusion results from want of fixed rules on so important a subject, the Minute is published with a view to attract to it the attention of the Committee now sitting at Simla for the selection of text-books for schools and for the translation of European scientific and law-books in the different vernaculars of India, and in the hope that the question may be satisfactorily settled by authority.

In the present defective state of the Indian vernaculars, Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra observes, it is, perhaps, impossible to secure the necessary scientific precision without the aid of technical terms, and such terms, therefore, must be used to a large extent. At the same time, he says, it should be borne in mind that it is as practicable to reduce the evil resulting from their use to a minimum, by making them simple, logical, and easily intelligible, as to multiply it manifold by rendering them harsh, uncouth, outlandish, and unintelligible. The one is effected by the wholesale importation of a vast number of foreign words utterly opposed to the genius of the language; and the other by the use of well-known, well-understood, and easily accessible native terms, with such a judicious admixture of foreign element as may be absolutely necessary, taking care that, in the first instance, it is so manipulated as to render it fit for the purpose for which it is to be employed. This is illustrated in a marked manner by two works on midwifery which the learned Doctor thus notices. "One of them, by Babu Jadunath Mukarji has not a single technical term in four hundred pages, and is intelligible to the most illiterate *dhai* in the country; the other by Babu Annadacharan Kastagiri, is so full of Latin, Greek, and English, including such words as *tub, coat, earthy matter, fat, shoulder*, and the like, that none who has not been regularly brought up in an English school can understand anything about it." Dr. Rajendralala argues against a common terminology for science the world over. He says, "the similitude between the English and the French terms is of course as great as between those languages themselves; but the two nations do not by any means use the same chemical or medical terms or any thing approaching them; and the Germans, who are by far the most indefatigable chemists in Europe, have their terms entirely different." "The process of nationalization," he remarks, "aided by a spirit of economy, resulting in contractions and simplifications, and controlled at every step by the universal laws of phonetic decay and dialectic regeneration, has been the great temple of Babel which has been, and continues every moment to be, at work to divide and disperse languages; and to expect that it can be held at bay, and a current universal language, whether scientific or otherwise, can be created and maintained, is to expect an impossibility. A Cæsar might give the right of Roman citizenship to man, but not to words." Babu Rajendralala Mitra is decidedly in favour of translation but against a system of servile *verbatim* translation like a Chinese copy, patch and all. He divides scientific terms into six groups or classes, each having a marked peculiarity of its own. He thus enumerates them:

In the *first* of these classes come those ordinary words of a language which are occasionally used as technical terms.

My *second* class of words are crude nouns and generic names of objects, such as *malt, yeast, rennet, &c.*, which, though as popular as they well can be, being used principally in art, are of a *quasi* technical character, and lie on the debatable ground between science and ordinary language.

The *third* class may be designated as scientific crude names such as quinine, ipecacuanha, tellerium, selenium, bromine, &c. When originally formed, they were, in most cases, intended to denote some quality of the things to which they were applied, but their etymological meanings have, in many instances, long since been lost, and the words have become what in Sanskrit grammar are called "secondary crude," or *yogarudhi*.

The *fourth* class is formed of the scientific double names of plants and animals, which were originally intended to be etymologically significant, but which, owing to various causes, have, in most cases, ceased to be so, and now indicate only genera and species, as in *Jonesia asoka, Coius bhekti, &c.*, and these, like the preceding, may therefore be accepted as crude names.

The *fifth* class embraces a number of single words, each having a clear distinct etymological meaning, and are useful only as long as they can convey to the hearer or reader that meaning; and yet as they are used almost exclusively in science and art, they must be taken as purely technical.

The *sixth* class is formed of compound terms, at least one, and in many cases every member of which has an etymological meaning, which gives them their vitality, and which, it is absolutely necessary, should be understood in order that the name may convey to the hearer the nature of the object indicated.

Babu Rajendralala recommends the following rule on the subject: "that all terms intended to denote attributes should be invariably translated and adapted, but the names of simple substances may be taken from the languages of Europe if their equivalents be not found in those of India." He proposes that the rule should be worked out in this wise:

1*st*. That words of the first class be translated.

2*nd*. That words of the second class be translated and adapted, or improved when necessary.

3*rd*. That words of the third class be transliterated under strict rules.

4*th*. That words of the fourth class be transliterated uniformly under strict rules.

5*th*. That words of the fifth class be translated and adapted, or improved when necessary.

6*th*. That words of the sixth class be translated and improved when necessary, except those which are proper names of instruments, which should be transliterated.

7*th*. That a set of simple rules be prepared for the guidance of translators,

8*th*. That complete glossaries be prepared, giving the vernacular equivalents and transliterations.

The minute is written with the usual ability of Babu Rajendralala Mitra, and closely and powerfully reasoned throughout. He has elucidated his views with copious illustrations from the storehouse of his philological knowledge and learned researches. We generally agree with him. We are of opinion that crude names should as a rule be transliterated, but that all terms which have equivalents in the vernaculars or may be translated into intelligible language should be so translated. Correllative words like fever and consumption and compound chemical names, in which every member is required to retain its distinctive meaning, ought to be rendered into the vernacular. We hope this much-vexed question may be set at rest by the Text-books Committee.

THE VAISHNAVAS *vrs.* THE MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE.

IT APPEARS from certain papers which have been placed at our disposal that there is great stir among the Vishnuvites in different parts of India in consequence of certain alleged high-handed proceedings of His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore against the Maharaj of Nathdwara, the sacred shrine of Shrinathjee in that territory. The community of Vishnuvites, who feel aggrieved by these proceedings, number, we are told, more than five millions, and their chief centres are Bombay, Calcutta, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Benares, Gocool, Muttra, Kutch, Kattywar Scinde, &c. The shrine of the idol Shrinathji was originally situated at Giriraj, near Muttra, and there also had resided independently for many centuries the Maharajs of that idol, the ancestors of the present Maharaj, Goswami Shri Girdharijee. But after the conquest of the country by the Mahomedans, the then Maharaj was forced, by the persecutions of the Moslem invaders to remove the shrine and seek shelter elsewhere. He, accordingly, with his followers, emigrated into the country of Oodeypoor, and there formed a settlement of Vaishnavs, who continue to hold the beliefs, traditions and customs of their ancestors. The then reigning prince of Oodeypoor granted to the said Maharaj a small tract of land, lying waste and covered with jungle, which he and his followers colonised and inhabited, and on which now stands the city of Nathdwara, the holiest place of the Vaishnavas. The grant of this land, as well as of certain villages, was in the nature of a religious gift, and was made absolutely to the Maharaj and his successors, and taken possession of and colonised as a Vaishnav settlement, independent of the surrounding territories. The city of Nathdwara was built entirely by the Vaishnav colonists, and ever since the grant of this site, the Maharaj for the time being has exercised the rights of a temporal as well as of a spiritual ruler within the limits of the settlement, independent of the Durbar of Oodeypore. The princes of Oodeypore have from time to time, by numerous sanads, confirmed the original grants to the Maharaj, and recognized independent powers as sovereign pontiff. The expenses of the administration of Nathdwar territory are defrayed wholly out of the revenues of that Swasthan, which consist principally of offerings made to the Maharaj by all members of the Vaishnav community throughout India, and any contributions sent by the Maharana of Oodeypore are only such offerings as he, in common with many other chiefs, makes as a devotee of the idol Shrinathji. The Durbar of Oodeypore now claims the temporal government of Nathdwara and its dependent villages. No less than twenty petitions have been submitted to the Governor General in Council against this arbitrary assumption of authority by the Durbar. The facts of the present Maharaj's case are thus set forth in a power of attorney to his vakeel for representation to the Governor-General in Council:

"By law and custom, and under the guarantee of the British Government I alone am, and no other person can be, Maharaj Tikait of Nathdwara and Acharya of the Vaishnav Community, absolute owner of the god Shrinathjee and of all his appurtenances,

and justly entitled to the exclusive custody and possession thereof, to the free and undisturbed exercise of the functions essential to the worship of Shrinathjee by me as Acharya of his followers, and to all the immunities and privileges, as well as to all movable and immovable property of Shrinathjee and of the Maharaj Gossainjee of Nathdwara.

From my accession to the Guddee as Maharaj Acharya until I was lately seized and banished from my Temple, I sedulously performed all my duties and functions. I never countenanced oppression, or extortion, nor did I improperly exercise my power or privileges. I have never violated any law or custom that was obligatory on me.

A faction that has long been hostile to me, being powerful at Oodeypoor, obtained the dismissal of my Vakeel and of my Motmid, and by their misrepresentations involved me in disputes with the Oodeypoor Durbar.

My enemies having subsequently obtained great influence in the Regency Council, by which the affairs of that state were then administered, determined to destroy me. The Political Agent at Meywar promised to protect me, if I would submit to conditions which he specified. I did so; and proceeded to carry out my engagement. The Political Agent soon after required me to submit unreservedly in all matters to the Regency Council. If I did so my enemies would immediately have effected my ruin. I therefore appealed to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The promise made by me was repeated in my petition to the Agent to the Governor-General, and the Officiating Political Agent was soon after informed that my part of the engagement had been fulfilled. But an armed force came to Nathdwara. I was made a prisoner, dispoiled of all my property, and banished from Meywar under pain of the severest penalties in the event of my return there. I was taken by an armed guard into British Territory, where I have since been living in great misery.

The rights in the case are thus stated in the memorial of the Maharaj to the Governor General, in Council. When the Meywar State was admitted to an alliance with the British Government the representative of our Government treated the Maharaj of Nathdwara with all the respect and consideration due to the high rank and independent position of the Acharya of the Vaishnav Community. On the appointment of a Political Agent for Meywar, a Vakeel of the Maharaj was accredited to the Agency, and a Nathdwara Vakeel always remained in attendance there until the removal of that officer in 1873. In that way there was maintained throughout the whole of that period, direct official communication between the Political Agents and the Acharyas at Nathdwara. In 1854, while the ancient customs and usages were maintained, the existing treaty between the British Government and the Meywar State was concluded, and as it was expressly made in view of putting an end to the disputes that had led to disorder in the state, it provided specifically for the preservation of the rights, privileges and immunities of all classes of people in Meywar. Ample protection for the endowments of Nathdwara was afforded by the stipulation that 'grants of lands or villages to Eklingjee, Nathdwara, Punchowlee, Behary Dass, and Chobee to continue to the holders'; and the privileges and immunities of the Maharaj were guarded from usurpation or infringement by the eighteenth article which provided that 'the ancient usages and privileges of chiefs, temples, religious establishments, &c., to continue.' There was a Purwana issued by Captain Tod in 1819, which directed that articles of Samugree should be exempt from the Government transit dues in Meywar, and that no taxes should be levied by the Durbar officials from Vaishnav pilgrims going to and returning from Nathdwara.

We need not go further into the rights of the Maharaj. The papers, which have been laid before Government, contain a full statement of facts of the case. The question is whether the British Government can interfere with a Native State in a matter like this. It appears from the facts given that our Government does interfere in matters of this nature, and very properly too. Apart from the fact that our Government is the Paramount Power and that the subjects of native states look up to it for protection, it is observable that millions of British subjects are interested in the Temple of Nathdwara, and our Government is therefore bound to protect them. If the Maharaj abuses his temporal power, it is the duty of the British representative in the State to take notice of such abuse, but to give the right of control to the Durbar of Oodeypore would far, as we understand the merits of the case be, an act of injustice to the Vaishnav community.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

A VERY large meeting was lately held in Bombay under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple for the consideration of measures for the organization of a volunteer corps. Sir Richard, as usual, made some happy remarks in opening the meeting. He said that the present was a fitting time for the commencement of this movement, because it was a time of profound peace. "At Bombay itself," he remarked, "we have our land defences, our monitors (hear, hear), and our smart little men-of-war whose crew are drilling on board the floating batteries, and now at this monsoon season, we have even the friendly elements on our side. This tempestuous wind, this raging sea, this rock-bound coast,—all are now-a-days among the natural defences of Bombay. And we are living, happily, in the most perfect amity with our native fellow-subjects. The fact of their being so small a garrison at Colaba is itself a proof of the moral ascendancy of the Europeans was so populous a native city, and also of the trust which the Government reposes in the loyalty of the people of Bombay (Applause.) Moreover, gentlemen, if you examine those statistical returns which best prove the conduct and behaviour of the people, I venture to say that there is not a better behaved urban population to be found in any city of any country than in Bombay." All these compliments were certainly welldeserved, but what was the upshot of the meeting? It was a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay;" the natives responded to the call and constituted about two-thirds of those present, but a resolution was passed to the effect that the volunteer corps should be composed exclusively of Europeans! Could any thing be a greater insult to the natives invited to the meeting? Mr. Pherosha Mehta made some apt remarks on this point. He said, "he had not the slightest objection in any way to the Europeans forming themselves into a volunteer corps, but he didthink that the native inhabitants of Bombay ought not to have been invited to a public meeting, to assist at a movement from which they by the first resolution submitted were to be excluded. The natives had been summoned to a meeting to vote their own exclusion from the object for which the meeting was called. It was certainly open to the European inhabitants of Bombay to call a meeting of themselves to take such steps as was thought fit to carry out the project of this resolution; but it seemed to him extraordinary conduct on the part of the promoters of this meeting, that the native inhabitants should be called together simply to pass a vote of want of confidence in themselves." He therefore moved the following amendment: "That it is not advisable to resolve on the formation of a Volunteer Corps composed exclusively of Europeans, in a pubiic meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay." Mr. Telang in seconding the amendment said, seeing "the large number of natives present, and after the compliment paid to their loyalty by His Excellency, he thought that some reason should be shown why the resolution presented to a meeting if the inhabitants of the town should exclude them." And what was the treatment received by the native speakers? We give below the conversations which ensued on the amendment:

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said that the meeting was called by a committee of Europeans, and it was entirely out of respect to His Excellency that it was determined to admit natives. The native community knew that such was the case, at least he had informed them.

Mr. Pherosha Mehta said he could not allow his own impressions to go in contradiction to the distinct wording of the notice by which the meeting was called. Further, he had taken the liberty of asking whether it was a meeting simply of European inhabitants, and was told that it was not.

Mr. J. M. Maclean said: I may say that one of the principle Parsee gentlemen wrote to me on the subject I replied that, as a matter of courtesy, natives would not be excluded, but that it was for the formation of a European corps. I think it shows great want of taste and courtesy doing as they are doing, knowing this to be a purely European movement,

His Excellency then called upon Mr. Bryce to move the next resolution.

Mr. P. Mehta: An amendment has been moved and seconded. Is it not to be put?

His Excellency: I have not got it.

Looking at the proceedings from a distance we confess we cannot understand the object of inviting the natives to a meeting, which turned out to be a deliberate insult to them. It was said that they had been invited at the express wish of Sir Richard Temple. Surely His Excellency did not mean to offer this gratuitous affront. What pleasure could the natives feel in attending a meeting, the professed object of which was to stamp their political degradation and disability? The Europeans might have voted an exclusively European corps at their own meeting, but to ask the natives to be assenting parties to their political ostracism was adding insult to injury, and we confess we were little prepared for such a double move on the part of Sir Richard Temple. It was also not a little surprising that such an experienced chairman as Sir Richard should have said that he had not "got the amendment," when it had been formally moved; he might have asked the mover to write it out, but instead of doing so, he simply called upon the next speaker to move the second resolution. After the second resolution had been moved and carried he allowed the amendment to the first Resolution to be placed before the meeting, but let the reader note the answer which Sir Richard gave. He said:

"Now, I wish to explain to the native gentlemen, whom I am glad to see here, one particular circumstance, viz., that there is great doubt whether according to the rules and practice of the Government of this country, a body of volunteers can be formed of any body except Europeans. (Loud cheers and counter-hisses.) That a corps can be formed of Europeans is wellknown. There are certain rules under which they can be organised, and under which they can continue to exist. There are also rules under which they are subsidized, and under which they can receive arms and ammunition. Whether rules exist with similar provisions for native volunteer corps is not within my knowledge at this moment, and I do not feel called upon to pronounce upon a point which is doubtful. We are all sure that a corps can be formed of Europeans; we are not sure whether the rules and laws, under which we all live, allow a corps to be formed of natives I think, therefore, you will agree that there is great difficulty in putting this amendment. (Hear hear.) I can assure all our native friends here that we Europeans sympathise with all the loyal sentiments uttered by the honble native gentlemen who have addressed the meeting. We all rejoice to hear so loud and cordial a response given by the native gentlemen whom I see in such a large number around me, but whether those sentiments can be carried out into practice in this particular manner of forming themselves into a volunteer corps is a matter of doubt. That being the case, I trust that the native gentlemen present will not press the amendment further at this moment. If they are of opinion that a corps can be formed amongst themselves, they can hold a meeting, for that purpose. If at such meeting, resolutions shall be carried to the effect that the formation of a volunteer corps amongst natives is proper and expedient, it is quite open to them to forward such resolutions for the consideration of the Government. I am unable to indicate what reply would be sent in such a case; but I can promise that their wishes shall receive the best consideration the Government can give them. (Cheers.) I am sure they very well know that like all other British institutions, the Government of Bombay is bound absolutely by the rules of the British service. I cannot say more at this moment than that any loyal and patriotic sentiment, either spoken amongst themselves privately or at meetings publicly, will meet with sympathy from the European citizens of this place and cordial appreciation by the Government. (Cheers.)

We are not surprised that this soft sawder had effect. The Indian is too polite to go right against the wishes of a Governor at a public meeting, but the feeling produced on the native mind by this gratuitous insult can be easily conceived. We hear now-a-days much about the fusion of feeling between the Europeans and the Natives, but when we look for practical tests, what do we find? Surely the Volunteer Corps would not have suffered in dignity, if a few natives had been permitted to be enrolled. If the natives did not prove efficient or conform to the rules of the Corps, they might have been eliminated afterwards, but to invite them to the meeting, and then to taboo them was certainly not the best way to express that sympathy for them, of which we hear so much. We greatly regret that this insult was offered to our countrymen in Bombay under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple. We expected better things of His Excellency. Personally we believe he has warm sympathy with the natives, but we fear he found the pressure of the European element too strong for him. It is inconceivable that while natives are admitted as soldiers into the army for the defence of the country, educated natives cannot be permitted to be enrolled as volunteers.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE CODE.

WE are glad to observe that the independent native members of the Bombay Legislative Council have boldly and firmly tackled the new Bombay Revenue Code Bill, which it would seem is a direct invasion of private rights. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishanath Mandlik and the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay have recorded a dissent, in which they have set forth their arguments against the Bill clearly and ably. We cannot convey a better idea of the injurious character of the Bill than by giving the dissent bodily :

* * * *

As now recast, the Bill appears to us entirely to ignore private rights in land. This is altogether unjust. Watandar landholders of various classes and denominations throughout the presidency have rights of property in the soil, and have been held to be proprietors in the proper sense of the term (Vyavahar Mayukh. Chap. IV., Sec. 1., 8 ; Stoke's Hindu Law Books, p. 44; *Vaikunth Bapuji* vs. *The Government of Bombay*, XII, Bom. H. C. R. App., pp. 1—221. *Ganga Govind Mandal* vs. *The Collector of* 24 *Parganas* XI. Moore's I. A., p. 345, Elphinstone's History of India, third edition. pp. 249. 250. Appendix V.) Even in Guzerat, the reports of settlement officers—Messrs. Pedder, Trevor, and others—show distinctly that village sites have been private property. The Bombay Survey Act I. of 1865 speaks distinctly of owners and of lands belonging to private individuals ; and yet the term *owner* has been omitted from the new code, and the definitions 25 and 25 A. have been so framed as to give the idea that private ownership in land does not exist in this presidency. Again, the definition of the word '*alienated*' is to a certain extent inaccurate, and also indirectly destructive of private rights. When we speak of "alienations" the word is ordinarily used in reference to the public revenue. It is well known that when lands belonging to private individuals were granted in Inam by Native Princes, they were purchased from their proprietors and then bestowed on the donees, (V. Bombay B. R. A. S. Journal p. 39.)

It is clear that private property of this kind in land ought to be distinctly set forth and distinguished from Government ands ; and yet the definitions ' alienated ' and ' occupant ' ogether create the greatest confusion ; for, according to the present terminology an unalienated field is one that has not been transferred so far as the rights of Government revenue are concerned. But what it really is, the code does not say ; and the point becomes important in disposing of various questions in regard to appropriation, forest rights, alluvion and others in different parts of the Code. For, while Government may do what it likes with its own, it has only by law the right to impose, under certain rules, an assessment on all private lands liable to be assessed, and in a Tanna case (*Dadabhai Bomanji* versus *the Collector of Tanna*), the High Court have distinctly held that a *sutidar* at Bandora building on his land which was assessed as an oart was not liable to be fined by the Collector.

Again, the question of tenant-right in paragraph of Section 134 is one to which we have serious objections. Hitherto the burden of proof has always been laid on the tenant who must prove a perpetual tenant-right before he will be allowed to hold adversely to his landlord. Where a tenant shows that he is a resident of a village from a period anterior to the date of the grant in Inam, &c., the onus has shifted to the landlord, but in other cases it has been as above stated. And there is no reason why these relations should now be disturbed There is nothing to show what the word antiquity means, and the working of this provision will, therefore, be quite uncertain. Even where the Legislature has created new occupancy rights they have been declared to be non-transferrable.

Another point upon which we differ is Section 208C, as now published in the Draft Bill, and the companion sections. The result of inquiries has shown that in all the Maratha districts, certainly, village-sites have been proved to have never paid the land-tax from times immemorial, and we had understood that the Honorable Mr. Rogers and Colonel Anderson alone were of a contrary opinion. Why the present change is made in Sections 171 and 172, as published in the second edition, after they had been modified in the draft, as printed at pages 75 and 76, is not clear. The question of exemptions of such sites was fully discussed at the time of the passing of Bombay Act IV. of 1868, and we do not understand why a different rule is now to be made when no mischief has been pointed out to have arisen from the working of the old law during the last nine or ten years. These house-sites have been declared uniformly by the Judges of both the Sudder and High Courts not to have been assessable under Regulation 17 of 1872. And, although a *post-facto* enactment of an arbitrary character (as we must with all submission designate Act X. of 1876 of the Government of India) gives a new interpretation to the law after fifty years of judicial rulings to the contrary, we think that it would not be safe to tax this species of private property in an exceptional manner under the operation of the Inam Commission Acts. Economists even of the most advanced school, have admitted the peculiarity of house property over all description of private property; and in this presidency, where *Gahrband* (house-site) land has always been held to be so peculiarly sacred as to form one of the objects by the aid of which the ordeal of an oath is performed, we think it behoves this Council not to pass lightly a provision of law which will affect such a species of valuable property. But since the Act (No. IV-) of 1868 has been passed, and since it is now proposed to the Council to extend its operation to other towns and villages throughout the Presidency, we should put it to the Honourable Members that the same principles which governed Act IV. of 1868 should guide the working of the extended measure.

No Inam Commission principles or machinery should now be revived in reference to the poorer classes of the population.

We are glad that this dissent has been recorded. Even if it fails to produce the desired effect, it will do one good. It will satisfy the India House authorities that independent native opinion is against the Bill. May we however venture to express a hope that Sir Richard Temple will inaugurate his reign in Bombay by exercising his independent judgment in the matter !

The Indians, as Sir Richard knows well, are jealous of their landed rights. The days of *khutput* have gone by, and we hope they will not be revived. The Inam question of Bombay has been settled after a wearisome struggle, and we cannot believe that it is intended to revive it. Could a greater mistake be committed than to unhinge the minds of the people by resuscitating the Inam enquiry, but we fear it cannot be avoided if the Revenue Code Bill passes in the form in which it now stands. But it is not enough that the independent native members of the Council have recorded their dissent. The community, which have a direct interest in the Bill, ought to strengthen their hands by entering a vigorous protest against it. The position of the Native Members of the Councils is by no means pleasant. They are a standing minority, and however cogent their reasoning they cannot enforce it against the foregone conclusions of the official majority. Unless their hands are strengthened by the community they represent, they are apt to be taunted by those whom they oppose as being no true representatives of native opinion. In the absence of representative institutions in this country, such an expression of independent native opinion is highly necessary.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received a special telegram to the effect that the last Pekin Gazette announces capture of Turfan by the Chinese forces in the north west.

WE HEAR that in addition to the twenty locomotives already ordered for the Indus Valley State Railway, the Government of India has indented on the Secretary of State for twenty more, as it is impossible to supplement locomotive power suddenly in India in times of emergency, and the wear and tear of engines lent to guaranteed Railways for famine purposes has been considerable.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal that the services of a junior Civilian should be placed at the disposal of the Finance Minister for the work of Private Secretary. We learn that Mr. H. A. Barnes of the Bengal Civil Service has been selected by Sir John Strachey for this confidential work. Is this a practical illustration of the earnestness of the Finance Minister for retrenchment? Sir William Muir had no Private Secretary, and how did he manage his work?

WE HEAR that the recent marriage of the daughters of the Amir of Kabul, the sister of the heir-apparent Sardar Abdulla Jan, has caused a deadly feud among some of the Kabuli nobles, because the princess had already been betrothed to another. The wives of Amir Sher Ali Khan of Kabul and Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan are cousins. The former is the mother of Sardar Abdulla Jan and other children, and the other is the mother of Muhammad Hashim &c. Muhammad Hashim came to India, with his father, Sardar Muhammad Sherif Khan ; but his mother's intimacy with her cousin procured his recall. This intimacy ripened to such an extent that the Amir gave Abdulla Jan's sister in marriage to Muhammad Hashim, though the lady had been formerly betrothed to Sardar Zulfikar Khan, the son of Sardar Muhammad Amir Khan.

ON A reference from the Presidency Commissioner as to whether the word " proprietor " in the Land Registration Act should comprise every member of a joint undivided family which has a proprietary interest in landed property, so as to render it necessary for each member of that family to file a separate petition for registration of his or her interest the Board of Revenue has ruled as follows as per Mr. Secretary Mackenzie's letter, dated the 7th May last :

" In reply I am to state that where the family is joint in such a sense that all hold together without specification of the extent of their several interests, a single application will suffice. But where there is any such separation of interest as to vest specific shares in individuals separate applications must be put in for such claims may always be disputed and form matter for enquiry under the Act. Of course where a joint proprietor is in charge as Manager, a single application under Section 46 of the Act suffices. In such cases the presumption is that no dispute as to share exists."

This is a very important ruling. It will save the cost of a fresh stamp for a separate application for every member of a joint and undivided family.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and expense have been caused to poor widows and other women in Calcutta by the provision in the Land Registration Act, requiring the attendance of the applicant for registration either in person or by agent. The attestation of each power of attorney at the Police Court costs about four rupees, at the lowest which these poor persons cannot afford to pay. With a view to obviate this hardship Mr. Mackenzie, the Collector of Calcutta, has made a very good arrangement, which if it had been widely known, would have been largely availed of. He has instructed the Sub-Deputy to proceed to the house of the executant of a power of attorney on a stamp of eight annas for attestation on payment of gharry-hire. There is however some misunderstanding as to gharry-hire. It is charged at the rate of Re. 1-2 per head, whereas it ought to be apportioned to the several applicants according to distance, a convenient number of commissions being executed at the same time, just as it is done by the Registrar of Assurances. The whole amount of the gharry-hire may be then distributed among several persons, and the incidence per head would be small. We are sure that if this matter be brought to the notice of Mr. Mackenzie, he will immediately redress the grievance.

JUST AS we were going to press we received a batch of papers containing proceedings of a case, which according to the covering letter has caused the greatest sensation not only in Pooree, where it has occurred, but we might say in all Orissa. In this case Chowdry Bishanath Das and his nephew with a few others were charged under sections 426 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code for doing damage to and forcibly ploughing up the lands of certain ryots ; the Magistrate convicted them, and sentenced them to various terms of rigorous imprisonment, Bishanath to one week's simple imprisonment. We will notice the case at length in our next : we have barely time to mention here that according to our correspondent popular feeling in Orissa consequent on the imprison of Choudhry Bishanath Das is as strong as it was in Bengal when the venerable Raja Radhakant Bahadur was put to *hajut* by the " young" Magistrate of Serampore, Mr. Gordon Young. The writer says, " Chondhry Biswanath is the first amongst the Oria Zemindars, a Brahmin, an octogenerian, a man, who has always borne a high character and has been honorably mentioned in more than one annual report of the Commissioner, and one who has almost retired from the busy vanities of this world."

WE HAVE received copies of a report of Mr. Horace Cockerell and of the Resolution of Government on a petition of the inhabitants of several villages in the district of Howrah praying for the abolition of road tolls in that district on the ground that the impost is irritating and that the imposition of the Road Cess dispenses with the necessity of its continuance. Both the Commissioner and Lieutenant Governor have taken a broad view of the question and condemned the toll-bar, but leave its abolition to the discretion of the Road Cess Committee. We hope to publish the official papers on the subject next week.

A PERIODICAL for criticisms on projects of legislation and decisions of courts is a *desideratum* in Bengal. The *Indian Jurist* of Madras supplies that want to a certain extent, but it is not sufficiently known on this side of India. We are glad to learn that Babu Rashbehary Ghose, M.A. D.L., Pleader, High Court, proposes

to start a Law Review answering this purpose. He will edit the Review, which will be issued quarterly, and hopes to be assisted by a large staff comprising both Barristers and Pleaders of the High Court. We wish the project every success.

THE MANAGING Committee of the Poona Museum, we learn from the *Express*, recently proposed to send some young natives to England to be apprenticed for a short time to different trades. An appeal was consequently made to several native Princes and Chiefs for funds for the defrayal of the necessary expenses. His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, (through his minister) has thus replied:—"The proposal appears to be worthy of consideration, and it at once suggested itself to His Highness himself. His Highness intended, and still thinks of encouraging a few young men from his territories to enlist themselves in this patriotic undertaking. It is to be hoped that your proposal will meet with approval from Indian states. Noblemen and gentlemen, having the welfare of their country at heart, should unite in contributing to the development of the hidden resources of this ancient country. When the scheme shall have been matured, this state will contribute its quota towards the expenses of the undertaking."

THE OPIUM MERCHANTS of Malwa have petitioned against the increase of the opium duty. They state that there is at present a loss of Rs. 75 per chest., and the proposed increase would jeopardize the trade. They remark that in 1862 the duty on Malwa opium was increased to Rs. 700 per chest, and it was then in contemplation to raise it still higher. But the actual returns of the year proving inadequate, the Government was obliged to reduce the duty to Rs. 600 per chest in the following year. We hope the Government will not take a hasty step in the matter.

THE NEWS from Chittagong is very disheartening. Some of the local officers seem to have lost the balance of their minds from the publicity given to their wrong-headed proceedings, and if what we hear be true, some of the native officers, who are suspected of complicity in this publicity, do not feel quite safe. We are told that as usual when the great *hakims* of the district evince a particular leaning one way or another, backbiting and anonymous petitioning have become the rage. The innocent may, however, rest assured that Mr. Eden will not knowingly do any injustice. Perhaps it may be worth His Honor's enquiry as to why there were so few scandals at Chittagong when Mr. Horace Cockerell was Commissioner of the Division. It would seem that some of the men, whom Mr. Cockerell brought to notice as the most able, efficient, and honest in the division, have incurred the greatest displeasure of the present authorities. We are solemnly told that the Magistrate of Chittagong considers the district as a nest of disaffected people, some of the native officers not excepted, to which he attributes the break-down of the charges against Lal Chand, the Fenwa cases, and the prosecution of the Tehsildar of Khas Mahals. We do not know what truth there is in this statement, but we must confess we can hardly credit it. We had heard good opinions about Mr. Newbery, whilst at Hooghly; could it be that he has entirely changed at Chittagong? As for Mr. Lowis, he is reported to be a man of good disposition but of a very weak mind; a breath of wind, it is said, unbends him. We are not a little surprised to notice that the Sub-Deputy, who came out with so many scratches on his person in a late trial, has been rewarded by his appointment as a Special Sub-Deputy. We are afraid the official atmosphere of Chittagong requires a thorough fumigation. The people of Chittagong look up to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor anxiously for relief.

THE AMIR of Kabul seems to be in great anxiety about the safety of his friend, the Akhund of Swat. It is rumoured that he lately wrote to the Akhund asking him what number of swords and match-locks he should at once make over to him for distribution amongst his people. The Akhund, not exactly comprehending his immediate danger, replied in effect that his people were already armed to the teeth, but that he would avail himself of the Amir's offer hereafter should necessity arise for such weapons. It is also stated that the Amir has been trying to induce Nawroz Khan of Lalpura to visit Kabul with a view to arrange for the protection of the Lalpura and Jalpur roads, but up to date the Sardar has not complied with the Amir's order. Much of the Amir's time is devoted to military matters and to collecting money. It is reported that he is about to erect a fort at Pashin capable of containing 16 Regiments of Infantry. The son of Nawroz Khan has left Kabul and rejoined his father in the Momund country.

TWO PERSONS in Persian disguise are said to have visited Ghoria, a dependency of Herat; they had come from Meshed and were on their way to Herat, and as they were suspected to be Europeans they were driven out towards Seistan. It is also reported that two Russians have recently visited the Oxus Valley and the surrounding Hills in Turkistan. The Amir has directed the Governors and Chiefs of Maimena and Herat to levy 40,000 sowars.

IT IS ALSO reported that the Amir has been greatly offended at the conduct of certain confidential agents of the Amir of Yarkand in passing through Badakshan and Turkistan on their way to India. They were informed that their passing through Kabul territory had some meaning in it and were sent back from whence they came with an intimation that if they re-entered the Kabul dominions, it would only be on pain of death.

THERE is a story current on the Frontier representing the Amir at home in a white sheet, throwing ashes on his head, for the loss of the friendship of the British Government. He declares that it was under Russian influence he took the course which he now regrets, and that war having just broken out between that nation and Turkey, the zeal of the Russian envoys at Kabul has cooled, whilst the British Government his old friends have ceased even to recognise his existence. The Amir's position is also rendered uncomfortable by the assurances of his chief advisers that the English are friends of Turkey.

OWING to serious quarrels which are reported to have lately taken place in the city of Kandahar between the troops of the garrison and the townspeople, orders have been issued prohibiting all soldiers (including those on duty) from carrying arms in the *bazars* without special permission.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter from His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to Dr. Sourindro Mohun Tagore:

The Hague March 22nd, 1877.

SIR.—His Majesty the King of the Netherlands having received with great pleasure the magnificent musical instruments and the very interesting works on Hindu music you were kind enough to offer to His Majesty, and wishing to express His sincere gratitude by means appropriated towards a gentleman of your standing, I am honored with His Majesty's orders, according to which His Majesty charges me to offer you in return His Majesty's photograph under which he has applied his signature. Hoping you will accept this as a proof of His Majesty's high approval and esteem,

I remain, Sir, respectfully,
your truly,
(Sd.) COUNT H. DU MONCEAN,
Adjt. and Secy. to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

To Dr. Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore at Calcutta.

It is observable that while the Foreign Governments of Europe are graciously acknowledging the services which Dr. Sourindromohun Tagore is rendering to the cause of Indian Music, our own Government makes no sign of recognizing them. It is the old story over again—a prophet is not honored in his own country.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that Mr. Eden has protested against the Cooper's Hill College. While the Indian Government proposes to reduce the number of Indian Engineers, it must provide for the annual batch sent forth from Cooper's Hill. How can it under such circumstances make the two ends meet? We hope the Government of India will back the protest of the Government of Bengal.

THE DIRECTOR of Public Instruction, Bengal, lately asked for the appointment of two supernumerary officers in the graded ranks to meet the exigencies of the educational service, the strength of which suffers under the operation of the furlough rules. The Government of Bengal backed this application. The Government of India, while sanctioning the addition, has taken occasion to point out to the Government of Bengal the propriety of giving the appointments to competent natives. Lord Lytton is of opinion that as under the Parliamentary Statute of 1870, natives may be appointed to the Civil Service without passing the competitive test, they may with justice be appointed to the Educational Service, for which in his Lordship's opinion they in Bengal are peculiarly qualified. We make no doubt that Mr. Eden would be too glad to give effect to this suggestion. We do not know what arrangements the local Government has in view, but we are of opinion that European officers should be kept as much as practicable to higher professorial work, and energetic native officers should be posted to executive work. For our part we think that Babu Brahmomohun Mullick, Superintendent, Hooghly Normal School, and Babu Radhicaprosunno Mookerjea of the Director's office, late a first class Deputy Inspector, would make excellent Inspectors of Schools. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Bellett we believe would do better as Professors than Inspectors.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Eden has directed his attention to the improvement of the position and prospects of the native teachers. The question we hear lately came up before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in connection with a proposal to increase the salaries of the Head-masters of the Hindu and Hare Schools His Honor had been informed that the native teachers, particularly of the higher grade, had no prospects of promotion, and has therefore resolved to do something for them. The Director of Public Instruction we are informed is engaged in preparing a scheme for the gradation of the native teachers. We propose to notice the subject at length in a future issue.

WE BELIEVE the Government of India favourably views the question of allowing the Indian candidates for the Civil Service competition to be examined in India. Lord Lytton, we hear, would combine the principle of selection with competition, and fix a percentage of appointments to be given away to natives. The selections will be made by the local Governments as well as by the Government of India, and competition will be confined among the selected candidates. Possibly the limit of age will be extended. A scheme of technical or practical education will probably form a part of this plan with a view to enable plucked candidates to pursue some independent profession or calling. Mr. Eden's scheme of appellate benches has not yet been submitted to the Secretary of State. It will be considered in connection with the new scheme of admission of natives into the Civil Service.

WE LEARN from a morning contemporary that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor has written an important minute on the case of Mr. McCarthy, of the Alipore Jail Press. In dismissing Mr. McCarthy from the service his Honor regards his acquittal as a failure of justice, and severely censures Dr. Lynch's conduct in having disregarded a strict rule forbidding jail *employes* from contracting and supplying. In conclusion his Honor promises to consider Dr. Lynch's suggestions regarding certain measures of economy in the Alipore Jail Press, and expresses an opinion that Dr. Lynch's proposal to abolish Mr. William Jones' appointment at such a juncture, appears very vindictive. Mr. Jones, in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor, did his duty in carrying on the prosecution of McCarthy at a time when Dr. Lynch had, in a manner so to

speak, withdrawn the support which he ought to have accorded as Superintendent of the Jail. This is not the first time Dr. Lynch has incurred the displeasure of the Government, and yet he flourishes in all his glory.

THERE IS a broad line of distinction in the treatment of public servants by the Muhammedan Government and the British Government. The Great Mogul was generous to his servants, but his generosity was fitful and capricious. If there was a servant of extraordinary merit, he would confer upon him special rewards, being money gifts or Jaghirs of land. But the British Government is consistent and methodical. It leaves nothing to the capricious discretion of individual functionaries of the State for the recompense of services in public officers. The Pension Code is a monument of its generosity towards the servants of the State. But sometimes the Government interprets the Code rather illiberally. Here is a case in point. Babu Doorga Persad Ghose is a distinguished judicial officer who has lately retired after 41 years' service. Under the pension rules of Government both old and new he is entitled to a pension of Rs. 6000 per annum, but under a somewhat narrow interpretation of the rules he has been awarded a pension of Rs. 5000 per annum Such meritorious services as Babu Doorga Persad has rendered would have probably been rewarded with a Jaghir by the Mahomedan Government, which would have benefited his family for generations. Jhaghirs are not recognized by the British Government, but surely the highest pension allowed under the rules may fitly be given to him

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WE THANK Babu Gurudas Banerjea M. A. D. L. for a copy of his essay on the Necessity of Religious Ceremonies in Adoption in the Dattaka form. This is the thesis which has procured him the title of D. L. Though the subject is a narrow one, the disquisition is learned and elaborate. It shews that the author has thoroughly mastered it, and has viewed it in all its bearings. The object of the writer seems to be to shew that religious ceremonies are essential to adoption, and he maintains his position with great ability and with a large array of authority against the opinions held by the Madras and Bengal High Courts. Any one, who has the patience to wade through the wilderness of authorities which he has cited, will, we make no doubt, allow that the author has successfully established his contention. The question is now pending before the Privy Council. We hope to review the essay in a future issue, but we may say in the meantime that the manner in which it has been executed reflects very great credit upon the author. The University may well be proud of such a graduate.

THE SERAMPORE Road case, which we noticed in these columns sometime ago, has been at last finally decided by the High Court. In delivering judgment in this case Mr. Justice Markby has set an example to the Lower Courts as to the mode a law should be construed. It is not enough as His Lordship shews that a particular section or word should be adhered to in gathering the intentions of the Legislature; the law should be taken as a whole, and light might be borrowed from other laws bearing upon the same subject. By construing the law in this manner Mr. Justice Markby holds that "merely vesting highways in a Municipality does not *ipso facto* empower the Municipal body to stop them up, if they happen to consider that to do so is advantageous for the town. I may also observe that to hold that the Municipal Commissioners derive a power to stop up highways from the circumstance that certain highways of the town are vested in them would lead to this, that highways not vested in them could not be stopped up. This distinction would be reasonable enough as regards highways vested in Government, but quite unreasonable as regards highways which are the property of private individuals." Mr. Justice Prinsep concurs. Accordingly the road in Serampore has been restored to public use. A great scandal has been thus avoided.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN has written a second letter to the *Times* in elucidation of his first letter. He now seems to be aware of the false position, which he has assumed, and thus explains himself:

I think that, in the absence of strong reasons to the contrary, the communications should be private, but I should be sorry to see any part of the Executive authority of the Viceroy expressly subordinated to the previous sanction of the Secretary of State. To do so would be to violate the great principle of not governing India by telegraph. I should leave the Viceroy in this, as in other cases, to take his own course. if he abuses his discretion, he will have to suffer for it, and will certainly hurt himself more than the High Court Judges. After all, what harm has the High Court of Allahabad suffered by being told that Lord Lytton thinks they made a mistake? They have told him in the plainest possible way (and in a Minute which for ability, temper, and courtesy it will be hard to surpass) that they think he has made a mistake, and what is more a great many people agree with them. They have just the same right to reply as the Viceroy has to admonish, and I should be the first to say that it would be inexpedient in the higehst degree to abridge that right. The Government of India show no disposition to do so. They take its exercise as a matter of course, and acknowledge "the temperate and dispassionate manner in which the Court have stated their views." If this is clearly understood, the result will be that the Viceroy will be very careful not to admonish a High Court unless he thinks they clearly deserve it. If he is right in that opinion, the admonition is justified. If he is wrong, he may with perfect propriety be made both to look and to feel foolish. Unless some very grave cause of complaint exists the Secretary of State will not remove the Judges. He certainly will not do so merely because the Viceroy has rebuked them, or merely for justifying their own conduct in a respectful way. In the meanwhile the Viceroy in Council can neither remove them nor do them any other injury, nor can he after the legal effect of their decisions in the slightest particular. In what sense are men so situated otherwise than independent?

Sir James misses the most important point. He seems to regard the criticisms of the Government on judicial decisions as ordinary bandinage. If the Viceroy criticises, says Sir James, the High Court Judges can reply, and the Secretary of State will not hastily remove the latter for such literary fencing. Now, this is a weak apology for executive control. The question is why should the Government sit upon judicial decisions of the highest tribunal in the land? There is a higher tribunal in England, we mean the Privy Council, and if the authority of that tribunal is not sufficiently comprehensive, by all means extend and increase it. The Government has certainly every right to criticise the ministerial or executive acts of the High Court, and if Sir James will concede the distinction we make between judicial decisions and executive acts of the High Court, we have nothing to say against the position he has assumed.

REVIEW.

Prachin Kavisangraha. Part I. By Gopal Chunder Banerjea. Bhowanipore.

THE Kavi system of musical entertainment has fallen into disuse. But there were songs produced under that system, which for touches of genius are still unrivalled. This system was introduced in the days of Maharaja Nobokissen Bahadur of Sobha Bazar, who took a particular delight in it, and greatly encouraged it. The compiler before us says that it was invented by Rashu Nirshangoa, Nalu Nundalal, Rughunath Das, and Gojla Gooee. Huru Thakur was the first and most distinguished leader of the new musical *corps*. He used to sing the songs composed by Rughunath Das, but he also used to compose songs of his own. He began as an amateur, but subsequently made the practice his profession. The Kavi system, as the Bengali reader is aware, requires the attendance of two rival parties of songsters on the same occasion; one party begins and the other replies. Originally the answers were composed by taking notes previously of the songs which would be sung by the opening party, but subsequently the plan was altered. The answers were given *extempore*. The opening party would begin, and the rival party would reply by singing songs composed *extempore apropos* of the subjects, allusions, and character of the original songs. This was a most difficult performance, as it taxed the highest wit to produce ready answers, which however not unoften turned out to be master-pieces. Our compiler gives a few particulars of the lives of the most eminent of the leaders of these Kavi companies. Huru Thakur was born in Simla, Calcutta, in 1145, Bengali era, his father was Kalichunder Dirghangi, and his proper name was Hurrykristo Dirghangi; he was called Thakur as he was a Brahmin by birth. He used to compose original songs, which Rughunath Das corrected. As stated above he first commenced as an amateur performer, but he afterwards took remuneration. He died at the age of 70 years. Nityanund Byragi was born in Chundernagore, and died in 1241 or 42 at the age of about 60 years. Bhowanichurn Bonik was born in Jorasanko, Calcutta. He was a tradesman; he was about 70 or 75 years old when he died. Boloram was a native of Chandernagore. Nilu and Rampersad were brothers; they were born in Calcutta; they were Brahmins by birth and their surname was Chuckerbutty. Nilu died at the age of 60 years and Rampersad at that of 80 years. Bholanath Moira was born in Simla, Calcutta; he died at the age of 72 or 73. His descendants are still pursuing the same calling. Ram Churn Bose was born at Sulkea; he was the eldest son of Joynarain Bose; he made Kavi singing his profession. Ramsunder Shurnokar was a native of Calcutta; he was originally a clerk; he attained the good old age of 83 years. Mohunchand Bose of Bagbazar, Calcutta, used to compose both songs and airs, especially the latter, for the Bagbazar company, and Ramchand Mookerjea used to do likewise for the Jorasanko company. Eswarchunder Gupta, the celebrated poet, used to exercise his faculty greatly in the composition of Kavi songs.

We give below some specimens. The following *Suptami Gita* is from the pen of Ram Bose:

১ চিতান। গত নিশিযোগে আমি হে দেখেছি স্বপন।
১ পরচিতান। এল হে সেই আমার তারা ধন।
১ ফুকা। দাঁড়ায়ে দুয়ারে, বলে মা কই, মা কই, মা কই আমার, দেও দেখা দুখিনীরে।
১ মেলতা। অমনি দুবাহু পসারি, উমা কোলে করি, আনন্দেতে যেন আমি নয়।
মহড়া। ওহে গিরি গা তোল হে, উমা এলেন হিমালয়।
সওয়ারি। উঠ দুর্গা দুর্গা বলে, দুর্গা কর কোলে, মুখে বল জয় জয় দুর্গা জয়।
খাদ। কন্যা পুত্র প্রতি বাৎসল্য, তায় তাচ্ছিল্য করা নয়।
২ ফুকা। আঁচল ধরে তারা, বলে ছি মা, কি মা, মাগো, ওমা মা বাপের কি এমনি ধারা।
২ মেলতা। গিরি তুমি যে অগতি, বুঝে না পার্ব্বতী, প্রসূতির অখ্যাতি জগন্ময়।
অন্তরা। মা হওয়া যত জ্বালা, যাদের মা বল্‌বার আছে, তারাই জানে। তিলেক না হেরিয়ে মর্ম্মে ব্যথা পাই, কর্ম্মসূত্রে সদা স্নেহে টানে।
২ চিতান। তোমারে কেউ কিছু বল্‌ব না, দেখে সরল পাষাণ;
২ পরচিতান। আমার সোণার গঞ্জনায় যায় প্রাণ।
৩ ফুকা। তোমার ত নাই স্নেহ; একবার ধর কোলে কর, পবিত্র হক পাষাণ দেহ।
৩ মেলতা। আহা এত সাধের মেয়ে, আমার মাথা খেয়ে, তিন দিন বই রাখেন না মৃত্যুঞ্জয়।

The following *Akur Sangbad* is by *Haru Thakur*:

১ চিতান। একি অকস্মাৎ ব্রহ্মে বজ্রাঘাত, কে আনিল রথ গোকুলে।
১ পরচিতান। রথ হেরিয়ে ভাসি অকূলে;
১ ফুকা। অক্রূর সহিতে, কৃষ্ণ কেন রথে;
১ মেলতা। বুঝি মধুরাতে চলিলে।
মহড়া। রাধারে চরণে ত্যজিলে রাধানাথ, কি দোষ রাধার পাইলে?
অন্তরা। শ্যাম, ভেবে দেখ মনে, তোমারি কারণে, ব্রজাঙ্গনাগণ উদাসী। নাহি অন্য ভাব, শুন হে মাধব, তোমার প্রেমের প্রয়াসী।
২ চিতান। নিশিভাগ নিশি, যখ বাজে বাঁশী, তখা আসি গোপী সকলে।
২ পরচিতান। দিয়ে বিসর্জ্জন কুল শীলে।
২ ফুকা। এতেই হলাম দোষী, তাই তোমায় জিজ্ঞাসি।
২ মেলতা। এই দোষে কিহে ত্যজিলে?
২ অন্তরা। শ্যাম, যাও মধুপুরী, নিষেধ না করি, থাক হরি, যথা সুখ পাও। একবার সহাস্য বদনে বঙ্কিম-নয়নে ব্রজগোপীর পানে ফিরে চাও।
৩ চিতান। জনমের মত, শ্রীচরণ দুটি, হেরিহে নয়নে শ্রীহরি।
৩ পরচিতান। আর হেরিব আশা না করি।
৩ ফুকা। হৃদয়ের ধন তুমি গোপিকার।
৩ মেলতা। হৃদে বজ্রহান চলিলে।

We give below a couple of songs, the first an original by Nilu Thakur, and the second an *extempore* reply by Ram Bose:

Original.

১ চিতান। ছিলাম শ্রীকৃষ্ণের আসার সই আশেতে। আশা বৃক্ষ করিয়া আশ্রয়।

১ পর চিতান। বুঝিলাম, এত দিনের পর আজি তা হল নিরাশ্রয়।
১ ফুকা। সখি, এলনা কি ব্রজে বংশীধারী: কৃষ্ণ বিরহ জ্বালা আর কেমনে নিবারণ করি।
১ মেল্‌তা। কই তোমার সঙ্গে ত্রিভঙ্গ এল, কৃষ্ণে নাহেরে দহে হৃদয় কমল।
মহড়া। বৃন্দে বলগো, মাধব কি বলেছেন বল্, বুঝি করেছেন অপমান, তাই এত অভিমান্, করিছে দুটি আঁখি ছল ছল।
খাদ। অঙ্গ কাঁপে সখী, আতঙ্কে, তব চক্ষে দেখে দুঃখজল।
২ ফুকা। এস বস বস ওগো সহচরী: বুঝি এলনা হৃষীকেশ বৃথা কেলেশ হল মরি মরি।
২ মেল্‌তা। বুঝি নিষ্ঠুর কথায়, বিদায় করেছেন তোমায়, জানি নিষ্ঠুর অতিশয় নীলকমল।

Reply.

১ চিতান। জানতাম আমাদের কৃষ্ণধন বিক্রীত রাধার প্রেমেতে।
১ পর চিতান। গিয়া দেখলাম শ্যামের এখন সেভাব নাই, রাইকে নাহি মনেতে।
১ ফুকা। মধু রাজ্যেশ্বর বংশীধর হয়েছেন এখন; রাজ ছত্র শিরে তাঁর, দরশন পাওয়া ভার, গোপিকায় নাহিক স্মরণ।
১ মেল্‌তা। তিনি নন এখন রাধাকান্ত, হয়েছেন কুব্জাকান্ত, রাধার প্রাণান্তে ক্ষতি কি তাঁর বল না?
মহড়া। গিয়াছিলাম আশা করে, আস্তে মাধবেরে, সে আশা পূর্ণ হল না।
ব্রজে এলনা কালচাঁদ, হল হরিষে বিষাদ, কৃষ্ণের আর আসার আশা কোরনা।
খাদ। যাতে বাঁচে রাই কর সেই মন্ত্রনা।
২ ফুকা। রাধায় বুঝায়ে চল সই রাখি সকলে; হলে শ্রীদামের শাপান্ত, পুন সেই শ্রীকান্ত, আসিবেন এই গোকুলে।
২ মেল্‌তা। মনে অধৈর্য্য হয়োনা, ওগো ব্রজাঙ্গনা, কৃষ্ণ অঙ্গনা, কৃষ্ণ এখন পাবে না।

We will give another couple, the Original by Nilu and the *extempore* reply by Durpa Kaviraj, of Ramsunder Shurnokar's Company:

Original.

১ চিতান। প্রেমে সুখী হব বলে সখী গো, সঁপিলাম পরে প্রাণ মন।
১ পরচিতান। ভাগ্য গুণে সে সাধে বিষাদ ঘটলো আমার সই এখন।
১ ফুকা। প্রেমের রীতি নীতি পদ্ধতি ব্যভার, জানতাম না আগে সই, শিখিলাম ঠেকিয়া এইবার।
১ মেল্‌তা। আমি অবলা সরলা, এত কি জানি বল না। আমায় বল্‌লে সে—মন দিলেই মন তুষিবে।
মহড়া। পূলাম এই ভেবে তার আগে মন; ক জানে সে মন না দিবে।
দিয়া আপনার ধন সেধে পরে, পরের ধন পেলেম না পরে.
স্বপ্নে জানি না সে এই শক্র হাসাবে।
খাদ। আগে তুল্‌লে সিংহাসনে কাথাতে, কে জানে শেষে কাঁদাবে।
২ ফুকা। ভাব্‌লাম প্রাণ দিয়ে পাব পরের প্রাণ; জুড়াব দুজনায়—হবে সই সুখের অনুষ্ঠান।
২ মেল্‌তা। মন সরল নাকি নারীর অতিশয়, কপট বোঝেনা; তাতেই মজে গো পুরুষের শঠভাবে।

Reply.

১ চিতান। জান না সুখী পুরুষ শঠের শেষ হৃদে বিষ মুখে মধুময়।
১ পরচিতান। ছল করে হরে আগে পরের মন, মন পেলে সে যেন সে নয়।
১ ফুকা। আগে আকাশের চন্দ্র এনে দেয় করে কথাতে; এমনি ভাব জনায়, চল্‌লে ব্যথা পায়; পাওয়া দায় প্রাণ পেলে হাতে।
১ মেল্‌তা। তুমি নূতন তা প্রেমের রীতি সই জান না; পরের মন য়ে পরে মন হয় দিতে।
মহড়া। পর নয় আপনার, জান্‌লেত এবার অনেক সুখ পরের প্রেমেতে।
পরে তরুপরে তোলে ছলবাক্যেতে; পরের প্রাণ গেলেও আসে না শেষ নামাতে।
খাদ। মজ্‌তে হয় মজো সখী গো পরপুরুষের প্রেমেতে।
২ ফুকা। শঠের পিরীতে সুখের লেশ কিছুই নাই স্বজনী; দুঃখ অতিশয়, কেবল জ্বলিতে হয় নারীকে দিবস রজনী।
২ মেল্‌তা। তার সাক্ষী দেখ কমল রবির প্রেমেতে; সারা দিবা দহে কোমল প্রাণেতে।

We have not space for more extracts. We must refer the reader, who wishes to amuse himself with these songs, to the book itself.

Correspondence.

MR. GORDON'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—Your contemporary of the *Englishman* is scarcely just when he has to deal with a case in which a Blackie is injured by a European; slipping no opportunity to abuse the authorities who may seem inclined to do justice to the wronged.

The case of Crown *Vs.* Gordon of Chand Bali is a fresh illustration in point. In commenting on this case the *Englishman* not only censures the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, but also the Government of Bengal for listening to his recommendation to commit Gordon to the Sessions. (*Vide Englishman* of the 29 June.)

As the case is no longer *sub judice*, I may offer a few remarks with regard to the occurrence.

The coolies are said to have struck work, and Mr. Gordon when informed of it visited them on board of an adjoining vessel having lost his temper which the result of the unwelcome visit instantly proved. He assaulted some of the refractory coolies and the deceaseddreading further violence at his hands fell into the river with his commander and rose no more!

Mr. Gordon's act as such was culpably rash and led to the deplorable consequence, which the Commissioner so seriously noticed, subjecting him to a trial under section 304A. Penal Code which no one but the *Englishman* consideres arbitrary. The charge however fell to the ground for which we do not know whom to thank.

But if the case had been primarily investigated by a Magistrate of greater experience than Mr. Clarke who knows but that the result might have been otherwise.

Mr. Beames stated that "the officers of the steamer are said to be habitually violent in their treatment of natives, and I am not satisfied that the matter has been thoroughly sifted." This opinion seems to have been based on that of the Joint-Magistrate of Bhuddruck who had warned Mr. Clark of his powers under the Penal Code.

The *Englishman* therefore cannot with any shew of reasoning contradict the local official opinion that the treatment which the coolies receive at the hands of the officers of the steamer, is other than cruel.

On my way from Chand Bali on two different occasions in 1872 and 1873 I saw an officer of a steam ship, on which I was a passenger, wantonly assaulting the Orias who were crowded together on the deck. It occurred to me to ask him "if he was not tired of beating the Orias."

"No," he said, "I am not; when I have nothing to do. I beat the Orias—in order to teach them manners."

"Well," I said, "teaching them manners *at this rate*, might cost life or limb one day."

"No matter," he said, "Oria life is scarcely of any value to me"

I turned to mind my own business while my kind friend continued to lift and lower the cane he had in his hand on the backs of the poor people.

If this was not on the high sea the scene might have been one similar to that lately enacted at Chand Bali.

It is strange that the *Englishman* with his Argus eyes does not see and when he sees he does not heed because a native life has been lost, or is at stake in a quarrel in which a person of the *Englishman's* colour and caste is concerned.

This is the *Englishman's* sympathy with the natives and "Brutus is an honorable man!"

Yours &c.,

Hooghly 1st July 1877.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

		Rs.	As.	P.
Dr.	G. C. Roy, Hazareebaugh	13	4	0
	Moulvi Allahadad Khan, Rampore Bouleah	5	0	0
	Executive Engineer, Gunduck Division	6	0	0
Baboo	Annodapursad Mozoomdar, Betul	6	10	0
,,	Raj Krishna Pramanic, Gya	13	4	0
,,	Rojony Nath Chatterjee, Kissengunge	13	4	0
,,	Bishoo Chunder Moitra, Azimgarh	13	4	0
,,	Chuttan Lal, Bijnour	13	4	0
,,	Sarat Chunder Chatterjee, Sylhet	1	0	0
,,	Lall Bahadoor Singh, Azimgurh	6	10	0
,,	Prosunno Chunder Sein, Gaibanda	6	10	0
,,	Gopal Chunder Chuckerbutty, Burro Banki	27	0	0
,,	Poorno Chunder Ghose, Manickgunge	13	4	0
,,	Kally Churn Bose, Kholisakholly	10	0	0
,,	Prosuno Coomar Roy, Golaghat	5	0	0
,,	Troyluck Nath Mookerjee, Darjeeling	5	0	0
,,	Raj Kristo Mookerjee, Darjeeling	10	0	0
,,	Soseevoosun Ghose, Cuttack	10	0	0
,,	Nundo Coomar Akhait, Ranchi	13	4	0
,,	Shoseedhar Barooah, Shillong	13	4	0
,,	Bhibiram Barooah, Shillong	11	12	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 4, 1877.

General.—Baboo Raj Gopal Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, transferred to Hazareebaugh, and is vested with the powers of a Collector.

Baboo Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, posted to the Sudder Station of the Lohardugga district.

Baboo Kristo Kumar Sen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sylhet, Assam, to be Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Seventh Grade, and is posted to the Sudder Station of Pooree.

Mr. H. M. Tobin Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Kali Sunker Sen, Special Sub-Deputy Collector, Second Grade, to be a Special Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, Chittagong.

The Services of Mr. H. B. Lawford Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24 Pergunnahs, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Additional Judge and Additional Sessions, Judge24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to act as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. O'Kinealy is also to act in the First Grade of Judge, *vice*, Mr. H. B. Lawford.

Mr. P. Dickens, Officiating Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, to act as Additional Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly during the absence of Mr. J. O'kinealy.

Mr. F. J. Marsden, Barrister-at-Law, an Officiating Magistrate, Calcutta, to act as Chief Magistrate for the town of Calcutta.

POLICE.—Mr. V. W. Bertelsen, Assistant Superintendent of Police, transferred to Burdwan.

Mr. C. A. Soppitt, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, transferred to Pubna.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be also Sub-Registrar of Bogra.

EDUCATION.—The following gentlemen to be Members of the District School Committee of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Commissioner, Presidency Division, *President.*
Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs, *Vice President.*

Members.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools.
The Revd. J. E. Payne, Fellow, Calcutta University.
Baboo Becharam Chatterjee.
,, Gobind Chunder Bose.
,, Jogendro Chunder Ghose, B.A.
,, Raj Mohun Roy Chowdry.
,, Radhica Prosunno Mookerjee.
,, Kader Nath Mookerjee.
,, Khetter Mohun Chatterjee.

Baboo Kali Churn Ghose to be Member of and Secretary to the Committee.

MEDICAL.—Surgeon P. M. Grant is appointed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital.

OPIUM.—Mr. W. D. Ridsdale, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Azimgurh, transferred to Busti.

Mr. C. E. Mendham, Sub-Deputy Agent at Busti, transferred to Azimgurh.

Mr. C. H. V. Hathorne, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Cawnpore obtained leave for one year without pay, from the 3rd July next.

Mr. H. Blair, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent attached to Banares Agency, obtained privilege leave for three months.

JUDICIAL.—The following gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates for the Balasore Bench of Magistrates and are vested with powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

Baboo Radha Raman Das, Zemindar.
,, Bhugwan Chunder Das, Do.
,, Prosunno Kumar Ghosal, Land Agent.
Moonshee Abdus Suban Khan, Government Pleader.

Baboo Bacharam Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L. Acting Moonsif of Buscerhaut, to be a Moonsif of the Third Grade and to be Second Grade Moonsif of Soodharam, in Noakhally.

Baboo Kristo Coomer Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

The following transfer of Moonsifs are sanctioned:—

Baboo Prosunno Kumar Sen M.A. and B.L. from Bagirhaut to the Sudder Station of Jessore. Baboo Monmotho Nath Chatterjee, from the Sudder Station of Jessore to Bagirhaut.

Baboo Juggut Bandhoo Dutt M.A. and B.L. Moonsif of Rungoneah, Chittagong, to be Moonsif of Puttia in that district.

Baboo Trigunna Prosunno Bose, L.L. Moonsif of Puttea, Chittagong, to be Moonsif of Deang in that district.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Chowdhry of Moonsif of Deang to be Moonsif of Rungoneah, and to continue in charge of Deang till relieved.

Baboo Joygopal Bose, Moonsif of Ramporehaut transferred to Jungypore to be employed as Second Moonsif of that station.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

IN BENGALI.

Practice of Medicine ... ... at Rs. 10 postage As. 9.
Diseases of Infancy Part I. at ,, 3-8 ,, As. 7.
Prescription-book ... ... at ,, 1-4 ,, As. 2.
Treatise on Abortion ..... at ,, 0-8 ,, As. 1.

By Dr. H. N. Banerjea, of Azimgunge N. S. Railway, District Moorshedabad. To be had of the author (*postage free*) and of his agents at Hindu Hostel and Canning Library, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Assistant Surgeon Hari Narayn Banerjee has been transferred from Kandi to Azimgung N. S. Railway Station.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

Advertisements.

THE PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Seeds, Plants, Seeds,

The undersigned begs to notify to the great and garden-loving men of the town and the moffusil that he has received per steamer "India" a large consignment of fresh American Vegitable, flowers, cotton and up-country cauliflower seeds, which are to be distributed from the 7th of August next at the following lowest prices.—

40 Sorts vegitables including 9 kinds of Cabbages, Beet roots, Carrots, Turnips, Peas. &c., seeds, being 10 sorts, more than the last year at Rs. 5 per packet.

30 Sorts, of flowers, including German asters, Heartsease, Clianthus, Damperi, Double Poppy, Pinks, Portulacca, Geranium &c., seeds being 5 kinds more than the last year at Rs. 4 per packet. Cauliflower seeds for sowing in August, September, and October saved from the very biggest flowers at Rs. 1 per tolah Sea Island or long Staple cotton seeds at Rs. 1-8 per seer.

The demand for seeds, this year is, unusually great and it is, therefore hoped to increase their prices, from August next, and the packings, charged to the customers. There will be no packing charge should every remittances be made.

Printed list of plants may be obtained on application to the undersigned with one anna postage stamps.

Early orders with remittances are earnestly solicited.

Address Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta 1st July 1877. } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE, *Pr. P. N.*

N. B.—The Nursery has become an old and recognised institution now and has obtained a good name from the public both for its honest dealings and good seeds and genuine plants. N. G. C.

NOTICE

The public is hereby informed that Womesh Chunder Mookerjee of Chundernagore is no longer my Muktear in Calcutta, and that I have revoked the General Power of attorney executed by me in his favor. KUMAD NARAYN BHOOP,

The 22nd June 1877. *Raja of Bijni.*

NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that Gopal Gobind Sen is no longer in my Service as Dewan, and that I have revoked the General Power of attorney I executed in his favor, bearing date the thirteenth May, One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy five.

KUMAD NARAYN BHOOP,

The 24th June 1877. *Raja of Bijni.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

At Sylhet on the 1st July 1877 the wife of Babu Surat Chunder Chatterjee Sub-Inspector of Post Offices, Sylhet Division of a son.

FOR SALE.—The Splendid two storied Hill House Colgong (near Bhagulpore) with a compound of 4¼ Bighas. (The property of late Babu Radha Charan Ganguli) For particulars, apply to Kushchunder Chatterjee No. 1 Sankar Ghose's Lane, Cornwallis Street *Calcutta.*

NOTICE.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will be produced in the month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures of some branch of law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 28th July, and at the same time to state in what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

Senate House the 2nd July 1877. } TROYLUCKONATH BANERJEE, *Head Clerk, for Registrar.*

NOTICE.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Tenders are invited for the supply and delivery at Atraie one of the Stations on the Northern Bengal State Railway. 50,000 cwt.—Indian maunds 67,554 of best Lime Stone for N. B. S. Railway.

Sealed Tenders will be opened at noon of the 16th current by the undersigned at Kooshtea.

Each Tender to accompany a sum of Rupees 100 as earnest money in Currency Notes for its due fulfilment which amount will be forfeited in case of failure.

Delivery to be completed within two months from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

Kooshtea the 2nd July 1877. } JOHN LLOYD, *Principal Store-Keeper N. B. S. Ry.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given that under Section 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876 Licenses for carriages, horses, ponies or mules kept within the Town for the half year commencing 1st of July 1877 should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out Licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order,
M. R. SHIRCORE.

SCHEDULE.

	Per Half-year Rs.	As.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses ...	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate ...	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands ...	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first two-thirds of the above rate ...	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ...	6	0	0
For every horse *(not a race horse)* pony or mule ...	6	0	0
For every race horse ...	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands ...	2	0	0

Note.—Animals under eleven hands in height and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the registration of carts, hackeries, and other wheeled vehecles without springs for the second half-year of 1877 will under Section 83 of Act IV. (B. C) of 1876 commence from the 1st of July 1877, and that a fee of Rs. 4 will be required at the time for each registration under Section 85 of Act IV. (B. C) of 1876.

By order,
M. R. SHIRCORE,
Registrar of Carts and Hackeries.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders are invited by the 10th August 1877 for the bridging and earthwork on the Secundra to Nowadah road a length of about 13½ miles in the Monghyr District.

The works to be executed are approximately as follows, and the total amount of estimate is Rs. 27,555.

	Rs.
Earthwork ... „	21.61,00
Turfing ... „	3,62,600
Concrete ... „	2,000
Rubble masonry ... „	55 460
Pucca Brickwork ... „	55.725
Pointing ... „	39,330
Timber work ... „	1,144
Coal tarring ... „	6,050
Metalling ... „	4,600
Earthen pipes ... „	24
Stone Pitching ... „	6,400

Further particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Road-Cess Engineers. Five per cent. will be deducted from all payments as a guarantee for the completion, and refunded on the final certificate.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

District Road Fund Office, *Monghyr, the 3rd July* 1877. } C. F. MAGRATH, *Chairman, Road-Cess Committee.*

Urdu-Upadesa or Urdu treatise in the Bengali character, intended to help the Bengali gentlemen in learning Urdu and for the use of Schools by Rai Kali Prosonno Sen. Price Re. 1 As. 4. To be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository and Canning Library &c., Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Price eight annas.

A Scheme for Rendering European scientific Terms into the Vernaculars of India. By Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D.

THACKER SPINK & Co.;
Government Place, Calcutta.

Removal.

Gobind Chunder Dutt, late Assistant Surgeon, has removed from Banstola Street to No. 124, Barranosy Ghose's Street, Kansarry Parra.

WANTED an Experienced Overseer for the Public Works Department Cooch Behar State on a salary of Rs. 50 per month. He should be able to take levels and Survey with Theodolite and also to prepare drawings and Estimates—Application with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th July.

GOBIND CHUNDER ROY,
Superintendent of Works Cooch Behar State.

Dated Cooch Behar, The 26th June 1877.

Code of Civil Procedure Act X of 1877, Specific Relief Act I, of 1877, Rs. 3.

Sreenath Banerjee, Bhowanipore; Kripanath Ghose, Pleaders' Chamber, High Court.

JODU NATH MOOKERJEE, L.M.S.,

Author of the well-known "Dhattri Shikha" (Guide to Dhaees or Native Midwives).

Who during a period of twelve years has made Midwifery and Diseases of Women and of Children his special study.

HAS LATELY REMOVED TO

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Fee—Rs. 4 per visit.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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Importers of steam Ploughs Horse Ploughs, &c., &c.

STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVEN'S PATENT PLOUGHS AND CULTIVATOR.

Four Furrows.

WITH

1 Dozen Extra Ploughshares.	2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
2 Extra Tines for Cultivator.	1 „ „ „ R. S. 4
1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2	1 „ „ „ R. S. 4
1 „ „ „ S. 3	2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts, Keys, and Pinions and 8 Extra Iron Coulters for heavy lands.

Howard's Patent Double-Breast or Ridging Ploughs.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly, and attaching the hoes shown in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes ... ... Rs. 90

Ploughs for Small Bullocks or Ponies.

HOWARDS PATENT IRON DWARF PLOUGH with one wheel, marked D each ... ... Rs. 47 8

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adopted for light land, for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above plough is 1½ cwt.

HOWARD'S PATENT TURNEREST PLOUGH, with one wheel, each ... ... Rs. 37 8

The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, or stony ground being very strong and reversible.

HOWARD'S EXPANDING HORSE HOE each ... Rs. 70

This Implement is intended for one row of turnips, potatoes, or beans, or for three rows of wheat, barley, &c. The hoes are made to suit the different widths of the rows, and are so arranged that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes. The advantage of this arrangement is very great when hoeing high-standing crops. It is fitted with an expanding harrow, which works behind the implement and brings the weeds to the surface.

The average weight of the above is 1¼ cwt.

WHITEHEAD'S PATENT HORSE HOES each ... Rs. 55

CARSON'S PATENT EXPANDING HORSE HOES each ... ...Rs. 69

Howard's Patent Harrows.

Saddle Harrows	Rs. 50	per set
No. 00—3 Beam	„ 45	„
„ 00—4 „	„ 55	„
„ 12—4 „	„ 80	„
„ 11—4 „	„ 85	„

CROSSKILL'S PATENT CLOD CRUSHERS.

PATENT ROOT WASHERS.

MOODYS PATENT ROOT GRATERS OR TURNIP CUTTERS.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সুবিখ্যাত সুহৃল্লোকে বঙ্গের পরিচয়ের দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড পটলডাঙ্গা ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে ও সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রালয়ের পুস্তকালয়ে বিক্রয়হইতেছে মূল্য ।৷০ আটআনা

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J. CORFIELD & Co.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Messrs. Corfield & Co., invite attention to the following letter which they have recently received from a native gentleman of Rank.

"MESSRS. CORFIELD & CO.
Surgeon Dentists,
Calcutta."

DEAR SIR,

"I have derived so much benefit from the artificial teeth you made for me that I feel I must in gratitude write to thank you for all you have done for me.

For many years I have been without a tooth in my head having lost all after a very severe illness at a comparatively early age. For many years I have been unable to chew the pan so much used by natives; and this has caused much distress and sorrow. Fortunately I was recommended to place myself in your hands to have new mineral teeth supplied. I can now not only chew any pan but I can also eat every kind of food. My health is therefore much improved and I feel like another man. As there must be many Hindoos who suffer as I did from loss of teeth and who do not know how to remedy that loss, you may print] this letter in the newspapers (without my name) for guidance of others.

Yours truly,
N. C. R.

Pure mineral teeth supplied on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite Plates at the cheapest price.

J. CORFIELD & CO.
10 *and* 11 *Esplanade.*
Calcutta.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR, & Co. (19)

JUST ARRIVED

MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS &C.,
FROM AMERICA.

TERMS EASY CASH.—To be had at
DATTA'S HOMŒOPATHIC LABORATORY,
No. 312, *Chitpore Road; Bartallah, Calcutta.*

N. B.—A discount, at the rate of 12½ per cent., is to be allowed to the purchasers of Books within the present month.

NOTICE.

For sale second and revised Edition of Elements of Chemistry in Bengali or Russayan Bigyan by Dr. Kanailal Dey, Rai Bahadoor. Upward of 400 pages with illustrations. Price reduced from Rs. 4 to Re 1.

By the same author, second and revised edition of Elements of Physics or Padartha Bigyan in Bengali. Price reduced from Rs 1-8 to 8 annas.

Apply to the author No. 4 Beadon Street or Campbell Medi-School, Sealdah.

NOTICE.

The complete works of the late Rai Deno Bandhu Mitter Bahadur are just out of press. Subscribers are requested to send in the price to the address of Babu Sarat Chunder Mitter, No. 3, Mudden Mitter's Lane, Suken's Street, Calcutta.

Price (as before) for Subscribers...	Rs.	6 0
Non-Subscribers .. .. ,,		7 0
Packing and Postage for Muffusil ... . ,,		0 12

ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY LIMITED.

From this date the price of Tar delivered at the Company's Works Calcutta or Howrah, will be reduced to one rupee per maund.

J. BLACKBURN,
April 21*st*, 1877. *Manager.*

HAMILTON & CO.,

SILVERSMITHS, CALCUTTA.

SILVER MEDALS, FOR COLLEGES & SCHOOLS.

Reverse plain or with lawrel wreathL..... Rs. 14 each.

On reverse a raised Lawrel wreath... Rs. 16

Each complete in morocco case.

THE "TEMPLE OF FAME" MEDAL, 1¾ inches... Rs. 22
THE "STAR AND CROWN" MEDAL ..... ,, 16

We would mention that the designs and ornamentation on the above Medals are not engraved, but are raised in high relief, which produces a much handsomer effect.

PLAIN SILVER MEDALS, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 11 in case.
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